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MEN OF MARK IN MARYLAND

Men of Mark in Maryland

Johnson's Makers of America Series
Biographies of Leading Men
of the State

VOLUME III

With an Introductory Chapter
on
Baltimore as a Manufacturing Center

By DAVID H. CARROLL and THOMAS G. BOGGS

Illustrated with Many Full Page Engravings

B. F. JOHNSON, Inc.
Baltimore, Washington and Richmond
1911

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FOREWORD

The purpose of the publishers of this work has been to make a work of distinct biographic and, therefore, historic value. In the first volume appeared a prefactory article on "Maryland as Proprietary Province and State," by Doctor Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D. In the second volume appeared an article on "The Growth of Maryland," by Lynn R. Meekins, A. M. In the present volume appears "Baltimore as a Manufacturing Center," by Doctor David H. Carroll and Thomas Boggs. These articles alone would give the work a great historic value, aside from the great number of complete sketches of leading men of the State—the men who have literally made the State.

The most casual investigation will show that these biographic sketches—brief as they of necessity are—cover more ground than any biographic work ever before put in the same compass, and this will make them in succeeding generations of immense value to future historians.

An earnest effort has been made to make each volume better than the preceding one. The first volume met with a most cordial reception. The concensus of opinion among our readers has been that the second volume was an improvement on the first. We believe all will agree that the third volume is an improvement on the second—and no labor will be spared to make the fourth, and last volume of the series an improvement on the third. In the final volume acknowledgment will be made to the numerous friends whose assistance has made this great work possible. As to the merits of the work when completed, the publishers are entirely willing to be judged by the work itself.

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BALTIMORE AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER

ITS COMMANDING POSITION AND ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES

BY DAVID H. CARROLL AND THOMAS G. BOGGS

BALTIMORE has long been called the Gateway to the South. This is true. But it is more than this. It occupies the same relation to a large portion of the Central West. Through it passes the vast commerce to and from abroad, which constantly grows. It is, in fact, one of the world's greatest commercial gateways.

Topography, as well as geography, play an important part in the making of this Gateway and Metropolis—lying as it does at the Crown of the Chesapeake and foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Its natural contributing territory—the entire South and the Ohio Valley States—is larger than that of any other city. The accessibility of Baltimore to these wealth producing fields is easier and greater than that of any other city on the Atlantic Coast. Someone has said: "The richest, and as yet but partially developed, storehouses of natural resources on the continent lie in the mountains of Pennsylvania, Maryland, the Virginias, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. All avenues of transportation from these points lead to Baltimore. It has been said that within this territory 'is at least thirty times the natural wealth of Great Britain, and more than ten times the wealth that can be found in any other solid body of like area on the face of the earth.'"

But this paper is to deal with Baltimore as a Manufacturing Center. Whatever the gifts of nature in raw material and advantageous geographical location, little value comes to the people unless they are utilized. When this is done then we have manufactures.

The essential elements to successful manufacturing are:

1st. Close proximity to the raw material or cheap means of transportation of it to the factory.

2nd. Abundance of fuel and cheap power.

3rd. Shipping facilities of such a character as to enable the finished goods to reach the broadest fields of consumption (use).

4th. A contented laboring class, well housed and with sanitary conditions conducive to health; schools, parks and amusements.

5th. Liberal laws of taxation; the least possible cost on the necessary means of production whether on house, tools or energy. Put no tax upon industry that is not absolutely necessary to its share in the conduct of the State's affairs.

6th. Ceaseless activity on the part of manufacturers in making their goods known in the widest expanse of territory at home and abroad.

7th. Coöperation in securing what they need in the way of legislation, transportation, city facilities, in conjunction with all other business and civic interests.

In the first place, it is quite as important to Baltimore to encourage and support our manufacturers who are now here, as it is to seek new ones now situated elsewhere. In a campaign, or in efforts to build up our industrial interests, those whom we seek to locate their plants in Balitmore, must see that our home people are pleased with the conditions here. These conditions must be made so attractive, especially in the point of taxation, that our own people will put their money into new industrial enterprises, particularly in small plants. The small manufacturer should be the object receiving a community's most zealous care. Like from the acorn the mighty oak does grow, so does the vast plant spring from the work-bench of the little shop.

Granting that Baltimore possesses these inducements or that it will by the coöperation and energy of its people, the reason why manufacturers should locate in Baltimore are almost too numerous to recite in a limited space.

Baltimore lies in the center of the heart of great mineral deposits —coal, iron ore, marble and other stones, and the finest of sands. Here are the essentials for the manufacture of iron and steel and glass, to say nothing of their importance in building materials for home construction and shipment. In addition to the power produced from the coal right at her door is the great power she is to secure from the flood-gates in the Susquehanna River. This latter power will be an excellent thing for the small manufacturer. Some might say here,

that Baltimore has not the iron ore nearby in sufficient quantities to justify the claim of making her an iron and steel center. Grant this. Nevertheless, she is in a position to secure iron ore at the least possible cost. The low grade ore has come into view and is going to cause some revolutions in the manufacture of iron, steel and their kindred industries. Cuba and the South American States are rich in this ore. Our own Maryland Steel Company has taken up land in Cuba with millions of tons of low-grade iron ore in sight and on the surface, which can be mined with steam shovels, whereas most of the ore we get to-day is mined at an enormous cost. With cheap all-year water transportation it is being brought to Baltimore. It is well known that the ore used at Pittsburgh is brought from the shores of Lake Superior to Lake Erie ports, thence by rail to the Smoky City. Recently the United States Steel Corporation has purchased for the sum of nearly $500,000,000, iron lands in the Messaba range in Minnesota. This is at the extreme westerly end of Lake Superior. The winters are long and rigorous and navigation in the lakes is completely closed from December to April by reason of the complete freezing of the straits of Mackinaw and the Sault Ste. Marie. Thus, only eight months of the year are available for water transportation. The distance from the head of Lake Superior to Pittsburgh is equal to that lying between Cuba and Baltimore.

Again, foreign trade is the important desideratum that is going to decide where great industrial centers are to be located in the future. These must and will be, as an absolute necessity, built upon tide-water. Tide-water is the slogan for Baltimore. This point need not be argued. The masters of industry and commerce know it. They are on the alert. The eyes of many of them are on Baltimore. Baltimore is ready for the movement about to start.

Our commercial, that is, jobbing trade is right well secured. It has an impetus that cannot be halted. Our jobbers are clearly seeing their opportunities. We must not be content with calling Baltimore the Gateway of the South, but the entrepot of the whole West, Northwest, and Central West. We are in a position to compete in this vast and productive territory because of an unexcelled location as a distributing point and on tide-water.

As great as are the jobbing interests to a community, manufacturing is the more beneficial. This is no disparagement to the former business. But the same amount of capital in manufacturing

will support more bread winners, thereby creating greater circulation of money, locally. This value could be expatiated upon at great length and conclusively proven.

Like the iron and steel, and users of these, all manufacturing industries would have greater advantages in Baltimore than nearly any other city in the United States. We will cite those who need lumber—car works, wagon works, furniture factories, box makers, sash, door and blinds, etc. Here the raw material may be cheaply brought by water. Timber, too, in the United States is becoming depleted by the destruction of and failure to replant forests. Baltimore, being on the tide-water, can look to the vast and untouched forests of Central and South America, while our National Government is replanting (?) our forests. Then, if we run short in lumber, Baltimore can supply the steel frames and concrete building materials. This latter is another large field for an important industry. We have about us the greatest amount of the best material for making concrete. The combination of concrete and steel has become the recognized building material. Added to all these things is the manufacture of heavy machinery and machinery of all kinds—agricultural implements, novelties, toys and every imaginable thing.

Here comes in the value of a distributing point. What city can surpass Baltimore as a distribution point both for domestic and foreign trade? With her improving inland transportation facilities and her ideal situation as a sea port, none can better handle her wholesale trade and distribute manufactered articles than she. Manufactures cannot exist without shipping facilities, and in these days must abandon their plants unless competitive means of transportation are at hand. The "unit of efficiency," as someone has said, must be had.

The cry to-day is that many factories have been and are located in places where the attainment of this unit of efficiency is impossible. They are wasting their substance in small towns with one line of railroad, but plenty of raw material. It is difficult for them to get and retain skilled labor. They are handicapped and going to grass. These unfortunates are realizing their mistakes and are looking about for new locations. They can be induced by sound logic to remove to more advantageous points.

The strong movement now being made by the National Government and business men looking toward South American trade, puts Baltimore in line for a vast opportunity in manufactures.

The growing close coöperative spirit on the part of all our citizens; the energetic civic pride; the strong solidarity and patriotic push demanding her rights from public service corporations; making our city known to the world; talking about our town, writing about it; putting surplus money into local enterprises, will make Baltimore a large and illumed point on the map.

The reasons why manufacturers should locate in Baltimore are patent. It depends more upon our people than upon nature's gifts whether they will come or not. It is not the town that makes the people. It is the people who make the town. The old slogan "Baltimore for Baltimoreans," has been changed to "Baltimoreans for Baltimore."

The manufacturer is the most valuable adjunct to a community. This statement, as said before, is no disparagement to the merchant, the financier, or to any other class. It is based upon the economic truth that production and labor is the basis of wealth. This is clearly represented in the difference in value of the raw material and the finished product of commerce. Manufacturing, therefore, employs more people and pays greater wages than any other branch of business. It affords more oppfrtunity to a greater number of people to earn a living. The more people there are who are able to earn a living, the more prosperous the community in which they dwell. The success of all earthly goods is dependent upon the earning capacity of the masses of the population. In this respect, therefore, the manufacturer, the producer, stands at the head in affording the population the means of earning, upon which all other interests rely.

Baltimore is not generally known, at home or abroad, as a manufacturing center. It has an enviable reputation as a jobbing market and a seaport. Yet in the thirteen great industrial communities of the United States, the Census Bureau places it in the sixth or seventh place. In a Bulletin recently issued by this Department of the Government for 1905 (the latest official data), it gives the following: "The Baltimore industrial district covers an area of 246 square miles, and in 1900 had a population of 568,653. The City of Baltimore embraces an area of about 30 square miles and its population in 1900 was 508,957, or 42.8 per cent of the total population of the State of Maryland. No State census for 1904 was taken. In this tabulation no city or town is shown separately, for although a number of

localities reported manufactures of importance, the civil sub-divisions in which they were, did not have a population of 8,000 or over. The territory embraced, in addition to Baltimore, consists of districts, 1, 3, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 15, of Baltimore County. In 1900 the population per square mile for the entire district was 2,312, while for Baltimore City alone it was 16,965 (in 1910, 17,791). In the Industrial District of Baltimore, at the end of 1904, there were 2,352 manufacturing establishments with $166,770,882 capital; 78,729 employees, to whom $36,648,368 was paid in salaries and wages; miscellaneous expense and cost of material amounted to $144,161,-841; and the value of the products for the year 1904 was $202,659,-272. Of these items, the share of Baltimore City proper was, in number of establishments, 96.4 per cent; capital, 89.2 per cent; number of employees, 90.5 per cent; miscellaneous expenses and cost of material, 79.6 per cent; and value of products, 74.8 per cent. The totals of some leading industries are not included, because it would disclose the operations of individual establishments."

We learn from this official census of the National Government that the value of the products of our factories for the year 1904 was $202,659,272. This was an increase over 1900, of 14.6 per cent. Assuming that a like growth has prevailed since this census was taken, it would show that the present annual value of our manufacturers' products is $232,267,526. We believe, however, that the increase during the past five years has been greater than that between 1900 and 1905, and think it entirely within reason to say, that the present annual value of the products of manufacturers in the 246 square miles on the Patapsco River, or in a section only a little over 15 miles square, amounts to a quarter of a billion dollars.

The Census Bureau includes in the 13 "Great Industrial" centers the following territory and environs:

City.	Area of District Sq. Miles.	Year.	Population.
New York	702	1905	5,294,682
Chicago	500	1900	1,815,107
Philadelphia	501	1900	1,537,994
Boston	502	1900	1,249,504
Pittsburgh-Allegheny	168	1900	642,342
St. Louis	206	1900	638,134
Baltimore	246	1900	568,653

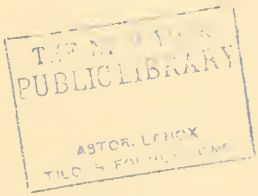
City.	Area of District Sq. Miles.	Year.	Population.
Cincinnati	151	1900	473,282
Cleveland	200	1900	420,508
Buffalo	201	1905	385,498
Minneapolis-St. Paul	155	1905	472,362
San Francisco	203	1905	453,847
Providence	154	1905	344,521

All of these cities, with the exception of Baltimore and San Francisco, are surrounded by many large industrial cities and towns, while Baltimore and San Francisco are environed by agricultural neighborhoods. This is clearly shown by the tables of the percentage of industries of the entire district which are within the city limits of these two municipalities. In short, compared with the whole industrial district of the given cities, Baltimore City's proportion of industrial plants exceeds that of the cities in its class. Now, the foregoing are facts. It proves that Baltimore is a great manufacturing center. A community cannot stand still. It progresses or retrogrades. It is, therefore, incumbent upon our citizens to do everything possible—legislatively, in transportation, in labor, in residential, living advantages and municipal attractiveness, to further the interests of industrial up-building and all its correlatives.

Important in this development is the matter of spending our money at home, instead of investing our savings abroad; that we have financial institutions that are willing and ready to encourage and assist home enterprise; that our own people, living on investments in a self-satisfied way, enjoying their limited incomes from ground rents, etc., will reform and acquire energy sufficient to combine their money and their labor in some productive useful service which will gain them greater incomes. Self-satisfaction destroys good service and annihilates progress. A recent circular of a Baltimore banking house said: "We believe that there are more people living on invested capital in Baltimore than in any other city of the same population in this country." This is true. They are doing small community service. They are idle or are content with small incomes, rather than render important service to themselves and the community. Every human being was put on this earth for service and by that service he or she will be judged. Unselfish work

is the highest mission to which we can attain. If we need not labor because of easy circumstances, then we should provide labor by our surplus means for those who need it to earn a living. The people of Baltimore have not even begun to take advantage of their inestimable opportunities in manufacturing or commerce. They have a small conception of what they actually possess. The City has become great in spite of itself. If it were taken hold of by its people, if its advantages and opportunities, its beauties and attractions, were exploited, it would occupy not sixth or seventh place in the galaxy of American cities, but third or fourth place. And the time is rapidly approaching when its really good and actively good citizens are going to strive to place it in this position. There are signs which show this spirit and these works.

It is of little use for a man to carry in his pockets nuggets of gold and have no small change for ordinary occasions. Likewise, it is the height of folly to be everlastingly proclaiming the unsurpassed advantages of Baltimore and Maryland, unless there is continual effort made to utilize these endowments of nature in an energetic way. This can be accomplished by a knowledge and appreciation of what we possess, a hearty and enthusiastic spirit of coöperation and in showing the world our possessions and the way in which we prize them. There is no locality which can so well afford to take its lights from under the bushel as Baltimore. Its advantages and attractions need but to be broadly known to increase its growth and importance.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Yours Truly
John Waddell Smith

JOHN WALTER SMITH

THREE factors stand out clearly in the distinguished career of John Walter Smith, United States Senator from Maryland, that entitle him to the front rank as one of its foremost citizens.

First, the constructive features of his administration as Governor and the really big things, both as a public official and a private citizen he has done for his State and its people;

Second, the remarkable growth of his power in politics and the completeness of his leadership in the Democratic party throughout Maryland;

Third, the devotion and loyalty of a personal following, such as no other man in Maryland has, and which is equally his in the hour of defeat as in the time of triumph.

There are other things that help to make him the most conspicuous and powerful Democrat in the State as well as one of its biggest, wisest and most successful business men, but it is the lovable traits of his personal character, his absolute sincerity and his high regard for his word, in politics as well as in business, that have been the real foundation stones of his great success. If there is a man in Maryland who has played a straightforward game and won fairly in both spheres of his activity, it is John Walter Smith. Senator Smith has held many offices of honor and importance in the State. In all of them he has striven to serve the people and without a selfish thought. His record and his accomplishments stand as an enduring monument to him and will last long after he has been gathered to his fathers. His career is an inspiring one to the young men of the State as all he has and all he is he owes to himself and the unswerving steadfastness with which he has stood by his standards and his friends. Today, he stands easily among the leading men of Maryland, holding the highest office in the gift of the people, with a clean, honorable past, an unassailable position in the business world and a legion of devoted friends who are bound to him by the bonds of an indissoluble affection.

The State of Maryland owes much to John Walter Smith—more than most Marylanders know—and the reason for this is found in the modesty of Senator Smith, himself, and his disinclination to claim the credit to which he is entitled. To him is due the erection and establishment of the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis in Frederick County, now recognized as the model hospital of its kind in the country. What this means to the State, how many lives it will save, how many wasted men and women it will restore to health and happiness, how much misery and wretchedness it will relieve, can only be conjectured; but that this institution is of inestimable benefit to the State and to future generations of Marylanders is beyond question. It alone, is a sufficient achievement to enroll his name among the list of men who have contributed to the uplift of their fellow man. The fight for the State Sanatorium was a long one but it was won in the end. As Governor, Senator Smith, in his first message to the Legislature, started the fight by calling attention to the ravages of consumption and the fearful mortality which results from this most terrible of the ministers of death. He appointed, under authority of law, a Commission to consider the subject. But it was not until after he was relieved of the duties of the Executive that he undertook personally the work of creating the hospital. Finally at the session of 1906, by his personal influence with the Legislature, he procured the enactment of a law creating a Board of Trustees, and appropriating $115,000 for the erection of buildings and for support. With this sum, a model institution was begun. In 1908 and 1910 additional sums were granted, again through the influence of Senator Smith, and now in all $365,000 has been appropriated to build and equip the Sanatorium, with $75,000 per year for its support. There the State will soon care for 400 tuberculosis patients at once. In this great work for humanity, Senator Smith enlisted the services of the very best physicians of the country.

The whole administration of Governor Smith was distinguished for constructive legislation, for better and more business like methods of government and for the material improvement of the State. To him, largely is due the fine new State House at Annapolis and the beautiful Court of Appeals Buildings, in which is located the State Library. While he was Governor the necessity for enlarging the historic old State House and providing quarters suitable for the Court of Appeals, became insistent. Governor Smith took hold of

both problems and it was chiefly due to him that the appropriation of $800,000 with which the new buildings were erected, was obtained. It was in the Smith administration that the new Fifth Regiment Armory, the biggest building of its kind in the country, was established, the plans for which would have failed but for his support. It was with his approval and aid that during his term as Governor, Troop A Armory at Pikesville was erected and the State Hospitals for the Insane at Springfield and Catonsville, enlarged and improved. His efforts led to the addition to the House of Correction, the continuation of the work upon the new Penitentiary and the rehabilitation of the Oyster Navy. In all over $3,000,000 were wisely expended during his administration in much needed improvements of this character. Notwithstanding this tremendous sum, when Governor Smith left the Governor's chair at the end of his term, the finances of the State were never in better shape. The State of Maryland was practically out of debt, her assets fully equalling her liabilities, and her 3 per cent bonds sold at a premium. When the amount of money spent under Governor Smith's supervision in improving State property is considered, the condition in which he left the State at the close of his term is a signal tribute to his business ability. His administration was a real business administration.

Another signal service which Senator Smith has rendered to the State is in the establishment of the free school book system. He is the father of this system. As a State Senator he strove to have a free school book law enacted, believing that the efficiency of the public schools would be greatly improved by giving free books as well as free school houses and teachers. After six years effort he finally succeeded in getting his bill enacted into law at the session of the Legislature of 1896 and the result has entirely justified his efforts. It would be practically impossible to find now a person who would want the Smith free school book law repealed.

To the courage and strength of Governor Smith, the State of Maryland owes the advance it has made in breaking away from the old emblem style of voting and the adoption of a more enlightened ballot, tending to create a purer and more intelligent electorate. It was he who called the extra session of the Legislature of 1901, at which were enacted the present election laws of the State, under which there is far less opportunity for fraud and corruption than before and which, notwithstanding the partisan misrepresentations

of Republican politicians, have placed elections in this State upon a much higher plane. Two additional reasons that led Governor Smith to call the extra session of 1901 were the discovery of gross frauds perpetrated in taking the Federal Census of 1900 in the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, and the urgent need of a sewerage enabling act for the City of Baltimore. Some of the criminals who padded the Federal Census for the purpose of securing an undue representation in the Legislature from certain Republican counties, were afterward tried and convicted before Judge Morris in the United States Court. No clearer exposition of the reasons which justified the calling of the extra session at Annapolis on the 6th of March, 1901, can be found than in Governor Smith's own words in the proclamation of February 13, 1901, and in his quasi official interview published at the same time, giving his reasons for the call. A more lucid, convincing and able State paper has seldom appeared over the signature of any Governor, and shows that to strength of character and purpose he combined strength of mind and clearness of logic which entitle him to rank among the first of Maryland's Chief Executives. Few Governors, whose administrations have been honest, clean, successful and entirely free from scandal have been subjected to a fiercer fire from the opposing political party or had more difficult and critical situations with which to deal than Governor Smith. It is vastly to his credit that neither partisan denunciation nor the risk to himself, made him hesitate in the slightest in the performance of what he conceived to be his duty. Subsequent results not only justify his course in the calling of the extra session but show that in doing so he acted for the best interests of the whole people and that it was the act of a wise as well as a courageous Governor. As Governor, Senator Smith did not lose his interest in the public school system of the State and did all in his power to further their efficiency, aiding in the creation of the position of State Superintendent of Public Education and in the extension of State aid to the schools. It was during his administration, too, that minority representation upon the Board of Police Commissioners for Baltimore City was provided, and a Board of Police Examiners created to pass upon the merits of applicants for positions on the police force, thus removing the police forces from the field of organized partisan politics. His administration was free from internal disorders or trouble. The current affairs of State moved easily and

successfully throughout his term. The State was healthy and prosperous and its affairs were administered with business-like precision and accuracy. The Legislative and Executive branches acted in harmony and their relations were uniformly cordial. In all of his administration Governor Smith had the confidence of the people and the loyal support of his party.

From a political standpoint, his administration strengthened and unified the Democratic party. Entering the office upon the heels of a Republican Governor—a disadvantage no other Democrat had had—he was confronted with exceptional difficulties in the way of appointments. He found all the State offices occupied by Republicans and a somewhat demoralized condition in many departments. He made a clean sweep of the Republican office holders and filled the positions throughout the State with Democrats. While he appointed none but Democrats to office, Governor Smith never made his appointments solely for political purposes, and unfit men found they could not appeal to him successfully on any ground.

A strong party man himself, at no time did he permit the interests of the State or of the whole people to be over-shadowed by the interests of his party or sacrificed for any purpose. Yet, at the end of his term as Governor he went out of office leaving his party in better shape than when he was elected. As the candidate for Governor, it was he who redeemed the State from its four years of Republican control, by over 12,000 plurality. At the end of four years he left it in such shape that the Democrats again swept the State and gained a three-fifths majority in the Legislature.

Defeated in his fight for the United States Senate in 1904, after the Democratic victory for which he had paved the way Governor Smith did not become embittered or permit his love of party success to diminish. As a private citizen, he continued to serve his party and his State as zealously as he had when a public official. He bent his efforts toward completing and developing the Tuberculosis Sanatorium and toward helping his political and personal friends who had stood by him in his struggle.

For three years he did his share in the ranks as a party man and when in 1907, the Democratic State Convention met in Baltimore to select a candidate for Governor and formulate a platform, with a sturdy band of Eastern Shore delegates behind him, Governor Smith appeared to take a hand. The late Senator Gorman, for so

many years the State leader, had died and the party conditions were chaotic. It was Governor Smith who brought out Austin L. Crothers as the gubernatorial candidate and it was Governor Smith, more than any other man, who was responsible for his nomination. After the nomination, Governor Smith did more than any one man for the success of the Democratic ticket. Governor Smith entered the first Senatorial primary ever held in Maryland in 1907, as a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination and he received more votes than his two opponents, Edwin Warfield and J. F. C. Talbott combined. The ticket was elected, the Democrats had a three-fifths majority in the Legislature, and four years after his defeat in 1904, Governor Smith was elected to the United States Senate by the vote of every Democrat in the Legislature of 1908. It was the crowning triumph of his long political career, the realization of his ambition; and the joy of his friends throughout Maryland, who had stood by him through thick and thin, knew no bounds. Toward the end of the session of the Legislature of 1908, Senator William Pinkney Whyte, who had been named by Governor Warfield to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gorman, himself died. It became necessary for the Legislature to fill this vacancy and by unanimous vote of the Democrats, it elected John Walter Smith. This gave to Senator Smith an additional year of service in the Senate practically making this, his first term, seven instead of six years. He took his seat on March 26, 1908.

Senator Smith has now been in the Senate nearly three years. In that time he has firmly established himself as a force on the Democratic side. He has gained the personal friendship and respect of Republican as well as Democratic leaders and no man in that body is held in higher esteem than he. He has been recognized as a well informed, well equipped, able man with a long experience and training in public and political affairs, and a thorough understanding of public questions. His views are received with deference, and the extent of his knowledge, reinforced by his unfailing courtesy and consideration, has made him extremely popular with his colleagues and given him a remarkable influence. To such an extent is this true, that Senator Smith has had practically no trouble in getting through the Senate measures and appropriations for public improvements for his State in which his constituents are interested. He has exerted his influence for the benefit of the country at large, but more

particularly for Maryland. In exempting steamship lines from restrictions contained in the railroad rate law, in his first session, which would have been very injurious to Baltimore, Senator Smith performed a great service to the State. At the last session he assisted in procuring an appropriation of $100,000 for an Immigration Station at Baltimore, got everything he asked for in the way of appropriations for the improvements of rivers and harbors in Maryland, and it was upon his motion that Maryland was added to the States in which preliminary surveys for the drainage and reclamation of swamp lands, are to be made. As a Senator, he jealously guards the interests of his State and is active and aggressive in urging Maryland matters and in attending to the many calls made upon him by his constituents. He gives to Democratic measures hearty and vigorous support and is counted by his colleagues as a valuable asset in a party fight, where his genius for politics can be brought into play.

The story of the rise of Governor Smith both in business and in politics is an extremely interesting one. He was born at Snow Hill, Worcester County, Maryland, on the 5th day of February, 1845 and has always continued to live there. He is descended from strong, useful and distinguished forbears on both sides. His grandfather, Judge William Whittington, was one of the early judges of the judicial circuit now embraced in the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. His great grandfather, Samuel Handy, the third of that name, was an influential member of that independent and patriotic order of Marylanders known as the Association of Freemen of Maryland. As is well known, this body met in Annapolis in July, 1775 a year before the Declaration of Independence and adopted the now familiar resolutions practically declaring for the independence of the Colonies. The facsimile of the tattered original of these resolutions signed by Samuel Handy and the other delegates, at present adorns the walls of the State House at Annapolis. He is the third of his name, his father and great grandfather also being named John Walter Smith.

Governor Smith's mother, Charlotte Whittington Smith, died during his early infancy and a few years later his father also died, leaving him an orphan at the age of five years. During part of his minority he was under the guardianship of his cousin, the late Walter P. Snow, and later, after Mr. Snow's death, Senator Ephraim King

Wilson was appointed his guardian. There always existed a strong friendship between Senator Smith and Senator Wilson which continued until the death of the latter in 1892. Senator Smith received the best English and classical education which the private schools of his section and the old Union Academy of Snow Hill afforded, but at eighteen he had exhausted the educational resources of that section and lacking means to enable him to acquire a collegiate education, he began his business career as a clerk, without capital, or special influence, in the mercantile house of George S. Richardson and Brother, of Snow Hill. His energy, good judgment and genius for business were quickly recognized by his employers and he was soon taken into the firm. Since then his rise in the business world has been rapid and wonderfully successful. He developed an unerring and remarkable commercial sagacity and foresight, which combined with unquestioned business integrity, were of inestimable value to him.

His business activity soon outgrew the confines of the mercantile house of George S. Richardson and Brother, and he embarked in the lumber business, first in Worcester County, and later on an enlarged scale in the South. While a young man he helped to found the Surry Lumber Company in Virginia, now recognized as one of the largest lumber concerns in the country, and he has always been active in the management of its enormous business.

He likewise aided in building and developing the Surry, Sussex and Southampton Railway; and he has for a long time been a director of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. As he personally prospered in business, Governor Smith took an ever increasing paternal pride in the local industries of his native county, and he is largely interested in many of them. More than thirty years ago he organized the first bank in his county at Snow Hill, and he has served as its President ever since. This bank has had a phenomenally successful career. His increasing activities now cover a wide field; and he is a director of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which he aided materially in organizing, and also of the Fidelity Trust Company, as well as a number of other important financial institutions.

He lately, with a few associates, started the Cumberland Lumber Company, with timber holdings and a large plant in North Carolina. His lumber interests in Worcester County and the South

continue to absorb a large part of his time and thought, and the extent of his financial connections show his success in business to be fully equal to his success in public life.

In 1869, Senator Smith married Miss Mary Frances Richardson, daughter of David Richardson, and the youngest sister of his partner, the late George S. Richardson. On April 5, 1910, Mrs. Smith died, thus breaking the ideally happy union which had existed for more than forty years. One of his daughters, Miss Charlotte Whittington Smith, died in August 1896. His only surviving child is the wife of Colonel Arthur D. Foster of Baltimore. Governor Smith is preëminently a domestic man and was never as happy as when in his own home surrounded by his family. For years he has been a member of the Maryland Club of Baltimore, but he has had few amusements outside of his own home, his chief pleasure being in the happiness of his family and in helping his friends. He is prominent in the affairs of the Makemie Memorial Presbyterian Church of Snow Hill and was largely instrumental in its erection.

His political career has been unique. From his early manhood he has taken an active interest in Democratic politics and for thirty years has been the undisputed leader of his home county. In the past he has had some fierce fights to preserve his control but in recent years, his leadership has been unchallenged and without factional opposition. The Democrats of his county insist upon his retaining his active leadership notwithstanding the sacrifice of his personal leisure and business interests which such leadership entails. For years before he became a candidate for any office, he fought the battles of his party in Worcester County and in the First Congressional District, taking an active part in the County and District Conventions, and gradually extending his following throughout the nine counties that compose the District. In 1889 he ran for his first office, the nomination for the State Senate being forced on him by the people of Worcester County. He was elected and took his seat in the Senate of Maryland in January 1890. Since that time with but one short interval he has been in the public service, and his whole career is marked by a strict devotion to duty, by stern integrity and an unfaltering devotion to the principles and traditions of the democratic party. He served continuously in the State Senate until the end of the session of 1898. At the session of 1894 he was chosen as President of the Senate and presided with infinite patience

and courtesy and marked ability. In the Legislature of 1898, the Democracy for the first and only time since 1866 were in the minority in the State Senate. Of this minority Senator Smith was the leader, and his leadership was able and adroit. Notwithstanding his well known position as an uncompromising Democrat he was upon most friendly terms with Governor Lowndes, the Republican Executive, who often consulted with him.

Senator Smith made his first fight to go to the United States Senate in 1892. When Senator Wilson died, it was known to be the highest ambition of the then Governor, E. E. Jackson, to go to the Senate. He appointed Mr. Charles H. Gibson to fill the vacancy with the expectation that Mr. Gibson would not be a candidate before the Legislature but would leave the field open to him. The contest was a long drawn out one. Governor Smith was the leading candidate with every prospect of success until the late Senator Gorman brought his influence to the aid of Mr. Gibson and elected him.

In the great Democratic slump of 1896 a Republican had been elected to Congress from the Eastern Shore for the first time since the Civil War. The party men were most solicitous to redeem the district in 1898 and Senator Smith, from a sense of duty, consented to take the nomination against Colonel Wilbur Jackson, whom he defeated after an active campaign. His term in Congress began March, 4, 1899. After a service in that body of a few months, Governor Smith was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for Governor over the Hon. Edwin Warfield, who had made a vigorous campaign for the nomination. At the election in November 1899, Governor Smith redeemed the State from Republican control, defeating Governor Lowndes by a plurality of 12,123. Thus he occupied the novel position of having been elected to Congress before his term as State Senator had expired, and having been elected Governor before his term as Congressman had expired. Before his inauguration as Governor on January 10, 1900, he resigned his seat in Congress.

Governor Smith was a Delegate-at-Large to the Democratic National Convention of 1900 which met at Kansas City, and he took a prominent part in the work of that Convention. He was also elected a Delegate to the National Convention held at St. Louis in 1904, but could not attend.

While Governor, Senator Smith had the opportunity presented to him to go to the United States Senate by accepting for himself the tendered support of Republican members of the Legislature of 1902 and of some Democrats who were anxious to defeat Mr. Gorman, who was elected. Governor Smith promptly declined the offer, and let it be known that if he had to go to the Senate through the betrayal of his party and his friends, he would never get there at all.

Two years later, at the session of 1904, after his term as Governor had expired, he came out as an avowed candidate for the Senate and made a splendid and honorable fight for the position. His defeat was due to the use of methods by his opponents he scorned to employ, and to the failure of powerful political influences upon which he had a right to count to support him. The fight was an epoch-making one in the political history of Maryland, and the gameness and squareness of Governor Smith won admiration for him even among his political opponents, who could not but admire the character of the man and the character of the fight he made.

When four years later, in 1908, he triumphed so easily and gained the Senatorial seat to which he aspired by an endorsement fresh from the people it can be understood why his friends felt that the repudiation of those who deserted him in his former fight was complete.

Personally, Senator Smith is a kind, modest, true-hearted gentleman, whose loyalty to his friends and readiness to help them is as spontaneous as sincere. In his nature there is no room for pettiness, vanity or deceit. He is a strong, able man, of broad mind and wide sympathies, whose heart is as full of the milk of human kindness as his head is of brains. His generous charity knows no distinctions of color or creed, and in his face even the casual observer can read the true index to his character.

S. DAVIES WARFIELD

ONE is often disposed to wonder at the disappearance from the public and business life of our day of so many of the historic names of the country. Thus in Massachusetts we hear of no Hancock; in Connecticut, of no Sherman; in New York, of no Livingston; in Pennsylvania, of no Franklin; in Virginia, of no Washington or Jefferson; in North Carolina, of no Hooper or Penn; in South Carolina, of no Rutledge or Pinckney or Marion; in Georgia, of no Habersham or Clark or Walton. These merely by way of example. The same thing is true of the great multitude of lesser men who served the country so loyally in the pioneer days. The State of Maryland furnishes the exception to this general rule, and the historic families of the State are numerously represented in public, professional and commercial life. The ruling families of Maryland to-day are the descendants of the early settlers,—and they are ruling families to-day, not because of the prominence of their ancestors, but because of their own merits and their own ability. The same qualities that made their ancestors leaders are making them leaders.

A conspicuous example of leadership held by a descendant of one of the historic families of Maryland appears in the case of S. Davies Warfield of Baltimore, the subject of this sketch. He is descended from Richard Warfield, the progenitor of the Warfields of Maryland, who came over from Berkshire, England, in 1662, along with the Howards and the descendants of other old Berkshire families, and settled with them upon the banks of the Severn River in Anne Arundel County, where they lived in close social and religious association, their children marrying and intermarrying. Richard was a forceful and successful man, but his success in a personal way was as nothing compared with his success as an ancestor, for his descendants are now among the foremost people not only of Maryland, but of others of the commonwealths which make up this Republic. In the two hundred and fifty years the Warfields have been identified with Maryland, each generation has in turn furnished many valuable citizens who have fought for the country in its wars, served it well in public life, and

Very Truly Yours
James A. Garfield

been thoroughly good citizens in all private relations. By past marriage, the Warfields of the present generation are connected with a great number of the most distinguished families of Maryland.

S. Davies Warfield is a son of Henry Mactier Warfield and his wife, Anna Emory, and is a grandson of Daniel Warfield and his wife, Nancy Mactier. His grandfather on his father's side, Daniel Warfield, was a resident of Howard County, his estate was known as "White Cottage," where in 1825, his son Henry was born. He had the pleasure of breakfasting with General LaFayette at Roberts' Tavern, Cooksville, that year. His estate included many slaves, many of whom after the war continued in Mr. Warfield's service. Later he moved to Baltimore, became a member of the firm of Alexander Mactier, and married his daughter Nancy. He owned and operated the "Monumental Flouring Mills." The Mactier family is of Scottish origin and dates far back into Scottish history. Daniel Warfield was twice married, his first wife being Miss Merriweather of Howard County, by whom he had two children, the first dying in infancy, the second, Ariana, who remained unmarried through life. By his second wife Nancy, daughter of Alexander and Frances Mactier, seven children were born, viz., Eliza, (married N. P. Causin of Georgetown, D. C., deceased); Mactier and Mary Mactier (both died in infancy); Daniel, prominent in the civic life of Baltimore (deceased); Jane (unmarried—deceased); Maria (unmarried); and Henry Mactier, who married Anna Emory, and father of the subject of the present sketch.

Richard Emory, the grandfather on his mother's side of the subject of this sketch, was a son of Thomas Lane Emory, who owned and lived on his estate "Warrington" in Queen Anne County, Maryland, and was a descendant of the Emorys who came from England in 1666 and settled in Queen Anne County. Mrs. Emory, (Ann Gittings) his wife, was a daughter of Archibald and Elizabeth Gittings who lived at "Oakley," Baltimore County. The estate of "Oakley," owned by Archibald Gittings, was located in "Long Green Valley," being originally a part of the large tract of land granted by the English Crown to the well-known Gittings family. "Oakley" has passed from the possession of the family. Richard Emory and Ann (Gittings) Emory lived at "Manor Glen," located in the section of Baltimore County known as "My Lady's Manor." The old homestead "Manor Glen," the historic estate of the Emorys, was an original

grant from the English Crown to Mrs. Emory's grandfather, Elijah Bosley, who was a remarkable man and lived to be one hundred and two years old. When over ninety years of age Mr. Bosley would make the round trip on horseback to Baltimore Town, as it was called in those days, a distance of forty-five miles, to do jury duty. He willed his entire estate, together with over one hundred negro slaves, to Mrs. Emory. Several of the female slaves remained on the place after the abolition of slavery, and died there in the old "quarters" where they had lived all their lives, one of them, "Aunt Charlotte," for ninety years; another, "Aunt Kissiah," who was the nurse of Mr. Warfield's mother, and who was given to her by Mrs. Emory. "Manor Glen" originally contained some six thousands acres. The bricks to construct the house were brought from England some one hundred and fifty years ago, as was a large part of the furniture. The old Colonial mansion with about two thousand acres remains in the family. Richard and Ann Emory had five children, viz: Elizabeth, (deceased) married William P. Trimble; Thomas, a leading farmer of Harford County (deceased); Richard, a prominent physician of Baltimore and Harford Counties, who served with distinction as a surgeon in the Confederate Army (deceased); Nicholas, who died in early life, and Anna, who married Henry Mactier Warfield, and mother of the subject of the present sketch.

Henry Mactier Warfield, father of S. Davies Warfield, was prominent in the civic life of Baltimore and was a man of enterprising character. He began an active business life with his father in Baltimore, and from that time was prominently before the mercantile community in various enterprises and numerous conspicuous capacities in which the growth and promotion of the business interests of the city were always unselfishly foremost in his efforts. He traveled pretty much all over the world and was among the first citizens of the United States to establish a business house in Australia, raising over his office the first American flag ever placed over a business house in Australia. The climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Baltimore and was prominent in the business and public life of the city. He was a director of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and offered the resolution which led to the building of the grain elevators at Canton. He was one of the originators and one of the first presidents of what is now the Chamber of Commerce; was mainly instrumental in establishing the Baltimore and Havana Steamship Company; a director in the Balti-

more Equitable Assurance Society; president of the Mercantile Library Association, and held many other positions of responsibility and prominence. He was actively identified with the political reform movement of 1859, which was successful in defeating the Know Nothing party, acting as Secretary of the Reform Organization. The Democratic Reform party of Baltimore elected him a member of the memorable "War Legislature" of 1861. His colleagues from the city were John C. Brune, T. Parkin Scott, S. Teackle Wallis, William G. Harrison, Ross Winans, Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Charles H. Pitts, Lawrence Sangston and H. M. Morfitt. On the night of September 12th, he was one of a number of prominent Baltimoreans who were arrested by order of General John A. Dix, Department Commander, because of their Southern sympathies and in order to hold the State in the Union. He was incarcerated in Fort McHenry (Maryland), Fortress Monroe (Virginia), Fort LaFayette and Fort Warren (in Boston Harbor,) his imprisonment covering a period of one and a quarter years, during which his companions in captivity were among the most prominent citizens of Maryland. Among those arrested at the same time were Mayor George William Brown, Henry May, a member of Congress, fourth Maryland District, S. Teackle Wallis, Ross Winans and Thomas W. Hall. He refused to take the oath to regain liberty and wrote to Secretary of War Stanton: "On my own part, as I am confined without charges, I renew my claim to be discharged without conditions." In 1875, he was the candidate for Mayor of Baltimore on the Reform ticket, which was put in the field for both municipal and State officers, and was defeated by a fraud sufficiently proven afterwards to make the charge definite. While a strong Democrat in his political beliefs, he would not tolerate or support abuse of power or unfair methods to gain political ends. He died in 1885. On his death the following tribute from the Baltimore press was paid: "Henry M. Warfield was one of the best known and personally one of the most popular citizens of Baltimore. Always bright, always cheery always seeking to do what he could to advance the interests of the city, he numbered among his friends many of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore of both political parties, and was especially liked by the working people whose cordiality he had won by his frank and genial ways and by his liberality to the extent of his means."

To Henry Mactier Warfield and Anna (Emory) Warfield were

born seven children, three living, four dead. Those dead are Daniel, oldest child; Ann; Elizabeth, and Teackle Wallis, who married Alice, daughter of William and Sally (Love) Montague, (one daughter, Bessie Wallis). Those living are Richard Emory Warfield, President of the Hanover Insurance Company, New York, who married Bettie Davies, daughter of Sol. B. Davies and Bettie Monroe, a niece of President Monroe; (they have two children, Douglas Robinson and Henry Mactier); Henry Mactier Warfield, Resident Manager, Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, in Baltimore, also Adjutant General of Maryland, who married Rebecca, daughter of Robert and Mary (Carroll) Denison (one daughter, Anita), and S. Davies Warfield, the subject of the present sketch.

S. Davies Warfield was born in Baltimore County, at his father's summer residence near Mount Washington. He was named for Sol. B. Davies, a business partner of his father, and a son of Jacob B. Davies, who was Mayor of Baltimore and Postmaster of Baltimore under President Franklin Pearce. He had the advantage of a good education; inherited a double portion of his father's business abilities and enterprise, as well as his interest in public affairs. He entered business life at an early age and at a time when the fortunes of his family did not admit of his continuing his studies in the higher branches.

In the financial and business world, Mr. Warfield belongs distinctly to that class which is the result of the immense development of the country. It is composed of men who do not fear large things; they have grown out of the necessities of the case. The country developed rapidly and enormously; big men were needed, and they were found. Mr. Warfield began business in the office of Geo. P. Frick & Co. and later was a clerk with D. J. Foley Brother and Company, sugar importers. While there, on account of his health, he was compelled to take a rest, and spent some time at "Manor Glen," the country estate of his grandmother. While regaining his health, he turned his attention to the development of a mechanical talent which resulted in his designing and patenting several inventions used in the mechanical arts, securing some nineteen patents on important inventions. With his health restored, he returned to Baltimore and organized a manufacturing company which bore his name, and successfully manufactured various articles of machinery, including those patented by himself. It was while thus engaged that a call

was made upon him by his associates in the then stirring political times of Maryland to accept appointment by President Cleveland as Postmaster of Baltimore. (The public side of Mr. Warfield's life is treated later in this article.)

In 1898, he secured from the Legislature of Maryland the charter for, organized, and became and is now the president of, The Continental Trust Company, one of the leading financial institutions of the South. This company erected at the southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, on the site of the old Carroll Hall, a handsome office building, in which it has its offices and which has the distinction of being one of the finest, and is the tallest office building in the city. This was but a forerunner of greater things.

In 1899, when various railroads of the South were being acquired by a syndicate headed by John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, Virginia, with the view of creating a new system, Mr. Warfield threw his whole force into the project and became a member of the organization committee, and together with Mr. Williams and others assisted in the creation of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. He became a Voting Trustee, a Director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Seaboard. In 1903, he withdrew from the Board, but later again became a Director.

When in 1908, the Seaboard Air Line Railway got into financial difficulties and a receivership became necessary, the United States Circuit Court of Richmond appointed Mr. Warfield as one of the receivers. His associate receivers, Messrs. R. Lancaster Williams and E. C. Duncan, nominated him as Chairman. The rehabilitation of this property accomplished by these receivers within two years affords a conspicuous chapter in contemporary railroad history, the property being returned to its stockholders greatly improved without assessing the stock or scaling the bonds, and with the market value of the securities of the railroad $27,000,000 greater than when the road was placed in the hands of the receivers. Recognition of Mr. Warfield's part in this work was shown by his selection as chairman of the Executive Committee of the reorganized railroad.

This is not the only instance where Mr. Warfield's conservative and constructive talents were called upon in the history of the Seaboard System. There were other crises in its affairs where he was essentially the man of the hour, notably at the very creation of the system when there was a sudden call for several million dollars on

short notice to save the whole project. Mr. Warfield successfully assisted in meeting this emergency, and became chairman of the Greater Seaboard Organization Committee. Again in 1904, when panic conditions caused a suspension of the credit of the banking houses which financed this system, the outlook was dark for a number of banks carrying Seaboard stocks on loans. These stocks were at the time unmarketable, and the danger of a series of disasters among a number of the banks in Maryland and elsewhere seemed imminent. To find a market for a large block of Seaboard stocks in this period of stress was the solution of the problem. Mr. Warfield accomplished this task with the result that the embarrassment of all concerned was relieved and an extended crisis averted. This incident is one of the dramatic chapters of the inner history of Baltimore finance.

In railroad affairs, Mr. Warfield has been an active factor. When the city of Baltimore decided to part with its ownership of the Western Maryland Railroad, Mr. Warfield entered the negotiations, being one of the syndicate representing the Gould interests of New York. The property was sold to the syndicate. The subsequent development of the railroad, of which Mr. Warfield became a director, demonstrated the wisdom of this sale. Later at the request of Mr. George J. Gould, he became a director of the Missouri Pacific Railway and a member of the Executive Committee.

Another important work performed by Mr. Warfield was holding for Baltimore the cotton duck industry, which for half a century has been one of the State's principal manufacturing industries and the largest employer of male and female labor. Shortly after he entered the financial field it developed that there was a plan by Eastern interests for the consolidation of most of the cotton duck manufacturing concerns of the United States, options having been secured on practically all of them. Under the plan of the organizers the industry was to be concentrated in the cotton growing States of the South. This meant the ultimate removal of the Baltimore plants away from Maryland. The trend at that period was to the South. Mr. Warfield and those of his associates looking to the holding of the industry in Maryland took up the financing of this proposition with the result that the industry was not only held to Baltimore and Maryland, but through the addition of other outside properties Baltimore's importance in this industry greatly enlarged. Labor efficiency gained by generations of the same families succeeding each

other in the Maryland mills together with advantages for assembling material and distributing finished products and climatic conditions were, Mr. Warfield contended, economic factors that should fix the permanency of this business in his own State and city.

This organization was worked out during the boom period in industrial securities and when values were necessarily on high levels, which was afterwards corrected by re-adjusting the securities of the company. There was carried into the management of this combination most of the owners and managers of the separate properties. The experience of other large industrials organized in the same period was not escaped by this company, and problems of management incident to attempting coördination between hitherto antagonistic manufacturers beset this proposition, handicapping its development. There were resultant crises in its affairs which those in charge of its management looked to Mr. Warfield's resourcefulness to overcome. With his usual tenacity he stood by this proposition, finally rounding out its management by strengthening alliances with other mills, introducing into the organization successful administrators not only of ripe experience in this field but men of a younger generation with the vigor and ambition needed for aggressively handling a business world wide in scope. The International Cotton Mills Corporation was the outgrowth being formed in connection with these plans and Mr. Warfield became chairman of its board of directors. This company acquired control of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company together with the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company, including the Maryland mills, as well as important cotton manufacturing properties located in New England. The further development of the Maryland mills which caused Mr. Warfield's original entrance into this field and assurances of the continued building up of this industry became one of his requirements when Eastern mill men and investors took up this enterprise, and he identified himself with this larger and later proposition.

In 1903, Mr. Warfield became interested in the development of the Susquehanna River, thirty-eight miles from Baltimore, for generating electric current and bringing it to that city. With unusual foresight he determined that the electric lighting company of Baltimore must be an important part of such a project if the city was to secure the benefit from the use of this great water power. With this in view, he organized a syndicate which bought the United Electric

Light and Power Company, a consolidation of the electric lighting companies of Baltimore. Thus Mr. Warfield was brought into the public service field in Baltimore, not as a public service man but as a step in the development of a great natural resource which would be of great benefit in the industrial growth of the city. These plans were temporarily checked when the local financial panic occurred, causing the temporary embarrassment of two of Baltimore's financial institutions. Shortly succeeding this came the great Baltimore fire devastating the business area and laying in waste one hundred and sixty-five acres in the heart of the business district, entailing a loss of upwards of $125,000,000. The Continental Trust Building, in the hottest zone of the fire area, was gutted by the flames; the steel structure and safe deposit vault remaining intact. The safe deposit vault when opened after some fifty hours' work in removing the debris was found inside just as it had been left before the fire; the oil on the locks not even dried, justifying its expensive construction of armor plate, the first of its type in Baltimore. This was a period to try men's nerves, but Mr. Warfield went vigorously to work with his associates to rebuild the building. He laid aside the Susquehanna development, although he had formed a syndicate of $11,000,000 for this purpose.

Undertaking to secure large blocks of outside capital as the way to build a greater city out of this disaster he held that it should be the policy of the city, and so known, that out-of-town capitalists could depend upon receiving hearty support and protection as well as liberal treatment for their investments. His views on this subject were radical, he holding that it was not enough to offer what other cities proposed but to outbid them in the quest for capital. There was some resistance to this doctrine but a few years demonstrated its wisdom and there has since developed a general movement along these lines. Beginning at the time with the United Electric Light and Power Company, Mr. Warfield brought millions of outside capital into Baltimore business enterprises. This new money not only provided greater growth in the public service field but freed a large amount of local capital at a period in the development of the city when there were pressing calls from nearly every branch of industry.

Illustrative of Mr. Warfield's keen business foresight and vigor of action, one day while in New York he heard that a Baltimore

syndicate which had acquired control of the Consolidated Gas Company of that city had sold such control to New York interests. Recognizing that a union of the gas and electric lighting properties would be effective, in less than three days he had himself formed a syndicate and bought back control of the Consolidated Gas Company. Later he effected the consolidation of the Consolidated Gas Company and the Electric Lighting Company into the present Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, thus bringing into this corporation the first gas lighting business in America. As chairman of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Company, Mr. Warfield raised a large amount of capital to modernize and further develop the business and practically revolutionized Baltimore's electric and gas service. In carrying out his plans, he acquired for the Consolidated Company the only remaining lighting company in Baltimore, the Baltimore Electric Company, which owned in addition to its electric lighting plant, the Maryland Telephone Company; this latter company he sold to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York, which company also owned the other local telephone company in Baltimore.

The effect of this was to conserve several million dollars invested chiefly by Baltimoreans in this enterprise whose plan to establish a competitive lighting and telephone business did not work out. These investors faced at one time a large loss, the market value of their securities shrinking about $1,000,000. Mr. Warfield's handling of this situation averted this and provided for the paying off before maturity of a large amount of the bonds with outside capital, thus releasing considerable local money. Bonds not retired were protected by satisfactory guaranty.

During all this time he had watched the development of the Susquehanna River for electric power purposes. Prevented by the circumstances above referred to from realizing his hopes to have this financed and controlled as a Baltimore enterprise, he followed the McCall Ferry Power Company's operations, which company had undertaken this gigantic work. After eighteen months of negotiations he succeeded in securing a contract with this company for electric current to supply his lighting company in Baltimore and in addition to also supply the United Railways of Baltimore. This action on his part headed this electric current towards Baltimore, diverting it from Philadelphia and other Pennsylvania cities. The development of

the river being in the State of Pennsylvania, this was considered a master stroke. He had finally secured for Baltimore this electric energy without locking up Baltimore capital therein.

The McCall Ferry Power Company during the severe panic of 1907, upon the failure of a New York banking institution, its banking agency, went into the hands of a receiver. Baltimore was on the verge of again losing this source of electric development, as any contract made, could be vitiated by receivership proceedings. This property was bought at receivership sale by a group of capitalists, and the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company succeeded the McCall Ferry Power Company. Forced to abandon the hope of getting this electric current for Baltimore under the old contract, Mr. Warfield proposed that the new owners of the Susquehanna River development should buy a substantial interest in the stock of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore; taking with them the position that the Pennsylvania Water and Power Co. should have a substantial interest in the local Company, the Consolidated, in developing its plans for the disposal of large blocks of electric current. He was thus working along the lines originally planned by him some seven years before when he did the pioneer work in this development.

With the possibility of securing natural gas for Baltimore, Mr. Warfield entered into negotiations with the Standard Oil interests of New York, who controlled the only available natural gas supply. This meant a vast undertaking, the piping of natural gas from West Virginia to Baltimore, some 260 miles, with a total outlay of some $18,000,000. After an arduous year's negotiations with the Standard Oil officials, a contract was agreed on to supply natural gas to Baltimore through the mains of the Consolidated Company. The plans of Mr. Warfield were endorsed by some of the leading engineers of the world. At the prices proposed an initial saving at once of $1,500,000 per annum to the gas users of Baltimore at that time would have resulted, without respect to the great impetus the city would receive from natural gas for industrial and other purposes. His proposition was to have natural gas in Baltimore in December 1909. The Standard Oil natural gas interests required a contract for a term of years to justify the large investment of some $15,000,000 compelled to be made by them to pipe this gas from the West Virginia gas fields to the Consolidated Company's mains in Baltimore City, the latter

company would also have to make large expenditures. Mr. Warfield was not taken at his word when he said that the proposition made by the two interests was the result of the most careful investigation and negotiations, and it would not be possible to substantially modify the terms proposed. It was demonstrated that for years the Consolidated Company's present earnings would be largely reduced by natural gas supplanting artificial gas, and while it meant a heavy loss to his company, Mr. Warfield acted on the broad view of the great benefits the city would receive from its introduction. The City Council of Baltimore desired to accept the proposition, in fact an ordinance passed one branch. In the history of the country probably there never has been shown such a popular demand for municipal legislation to enable a public service corporation to supply the people of a city with a commodity so manifestly essential to their best interests and the best interests of the city at large. There was a long controversy, the proposition was not accepted by the Board of Estimates, notwithstanding the fact that 67,000 consumers of the company endorsed the proposition and requested its acceptance. As in all great enterprises, hostile influences developed, led by a few men and exerted through one of the newspapers of the city. These influences were able to divert from the support of the project men who personally believed in and endorsed it. All the other papers of the city favored the general proposition. Mr. Warfield was now notified by the Standard Oil natural gas officials that they could not wait longer, that the gas intended for Baltimore must be sold elsewhere. This was finally done and Baltimore deprived of the great advantages therefrom. Notwithstanding the fact that the Standard Oil natural gas interests required a long term contract from the Consolidated Company, to offset any objection which might be made to a term of years contract, Mr. Warfield offered to make some concessions to the Board of Estimates on behalf of the Consolidated Company in the terms of the proposed contract, also proposing a sliding scale profit sharing plan with consumers by which all earnings over 4 per cent on the common stock (then earning 6 per cent) should be divided between the consumers and the company. Since then 4 per cent has been paid on this stock and the city is without natural gas.

Certain that natural gas would be a potential factor in stimulating the industrial development of the city, Mr. Warfield again took up

the question vigorously and had presented to the legislature a bill to authorize the Mayor and the Board of Estimates to negotiate again for natural gas, with power to make a contract; the whole subject to be submitted to a referendum vote of the people of Baltimore for their approval, no contract to become effective unless it received a majority of the votes cast. The same hostile influences which in the first instance caused the delay which killed the enterprise were able to defeat the referendum vote, thus preventing the people of Baltimore from voting their wishes on the subject and illustrates the difficulties which surround every great project. Mr. Warfield had here offered to submit a proposition to a popular vote, and the refusal to adopt such a plan constitutes a remarkable record perhaps unmatched in municipal history.

After thus smoking out the opposition, forcing it to take the unenviable position of distrusting the popular vote on this question, Mr. Warfield dropped the enterprise. The position in which he left his antagonists proved increasingly uncomfortable, and within a few months they were agitating a renewal of the negotiations. Should the revival of the project become practicable, those most active in destroying this enterprise would probably be in the forefront of its advocates. In so closing his campaign for natural gas, Mr. Warfield once again left the impress of the pioneer, and Baltimore still hopes for the ultimate success of his work in this direction.

While in the midst of this natural gas controversy, Mr. Warfield was not too busy to round up his plans in connection with the electric development of the Susquehanna River in the interest of Baltimore. In the latter part of 1909, he carried out the plans mapped out and negotiated the sale of a large block of the preferred and common stock of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company, which belonged to interests and associates he had brought into the Company, to Canadian and European capitalists who were also identified with the Susquehanna River hydro-electric development. He made known to the purchasers that in such purchase they must leave him free to retire from the active work in connection with the company when he might desire to do so. At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Company in October 1910, having completed what he started out to undertake, and recognizing that the large interests with which he was identified demanded more of his time than the active duties in connection with the Gas and Electric Company permitted, he carried out

his intention of retiring as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Company, but remained a director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Company.

During his five years' administration of this great property, more new capital was invested than in any similar period since the introduction of gas into Baltimore in 1817, and more money spent on the electric side of the business than in all the preceding years since electric lights first shined in Baltimore. But his administration was marked by something more than the investment of new capital, for under his wise management there was a phenomenal growth in the use of electricity and gas, especially of the former, for industrial purposes. Mr. Warfield had the pleasure during that period of seeing the consummation of a vast undertaking to which he had given much attention—the development of the Susquehanna River for electric purposes. Through the alliance he established by the sale of stocks of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company, the capitalists behind the river development became largely interested in the future development of Baltimore, and as had been agreed on, plans were at once inaugurated for the transmission of electricity from the works on the Susquehanna River to Baltimore.

Of such a busy career it is impossible to give more than an outline of some of the work performed by Mr. Warfield. In addition to organizing The Continental Trust Company, of which he is a director and president, and which now has a capital of $1,350,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of $2,457,982.91 and has handled a number of large financial transactions, and to being a director and chairman of the Executive Committee of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, director and member of the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company, a director and Chairman of the Board of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, among others Mr. Warfield is a director of the Consolidation Coal Company of Baltimore, and a director of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. He also arranged the purchase of the Maryland National Bank, its removal from an outlying section of the business district to the heart of the financial district, and became a director. The capital of the bank was increased and the business has increased six-fold.

Mr. Warfield's activities in public matters are as striking as

those in his business career, representing the same constructive work. His early boyhood days were when the great reform battles for better politics were being waged in Maryland, led by S. Teackle Wallis, a lifelong friend of his father and who for a generation was a legal and political leader in Maryland, and one of Maryland's most distinguished men. Mr. Wallis represented perhaps one of the best types of political righteousness the State has ever known. After Mr. Wallis' death, Mr. Warfield organized and headed a movement to honor his memory by erecting in Washington Place, Baltimore, the present bronze statue of Mr. Wallis.

In the Cleveland campaign of 1888, Mr. Warfield organized the Cleveland Club, which did most effective campaign work. Resulting from this, he, with a number of prominent Democrats, organized the "Jefferson Democratic Association," the largest and strongest Independent Democratic organization ever effected in the State. Mr. Warfield was selected as president, though then a very young man indeed. The executive committee included such eminent citizens as Severn Teackle Wallis, John K. Cowen, Charles Marshall, W. Cabell Bruce, William L. Marbury and George S. Brown. Mr. Warfield took part in various recurring campaigns, and in 1891 was nominated for Mayor of Baltimore by the Independents, but was defeated by the regular Democratic candidate by a narrow majority. He was by far the youngest man ever nominated for this office. Of recognized and marked business capacity, his interest in public matters and political affairs led to his appointment as Postmaster of Baltimore in 1894 by President Cleveland. In the election of the previous fall, he was mainly instrumental in securing for a number of Independent Democratic candidates for the legislature, the support of the regular organization, which resulted in their election and the launching of several of them on promising political careers. Among these successful candidates was Mr. W. Cabell Bruce, who was then elected to the state Senate and made its president. This was the first real resultful work of the Independent Democratic movement which had been going on for a great many years in Maryland under various leaders and was the beginning of a new era for better politics. A succeeding chapter in this work was the nomination by the regular Democrats and the election of that great lawyer leader, John K. Cowen, to Congress, which was brought about entirely through Mr. Warfield's efforts. A great lawyer and a great man, John K. Cowen

was one of the finest public speakers Maryland ever knew. A warm friendship existed between the two men.

When Mr. Warfield took charge of the Baltimore Postoffice in 1894, he treated it as a business proposition. All political considerations were laid aside, and he gave Baltimore the first illustration of a large political office conducted on business and civil service lines. Old methods were revolutionized; branch offices were multiplied; suburban towns were given direct service; the use of street cars for mail service was introduced; and every department of the office was placed upon a high plane of efficiency. So successful was Mr. Warfield's administration that when President McKinley succeeded President Cleveland, he felt constrained to reappoint him and under this reappointment he served a term through the Republican administration of Mr. McKinley. No higher compliment could have possibly been paid to his capacity and fidelity. He served as postmaster of Baltimore eleven years well into the first term of President Roosevelt, though he gave notice to him of his desire to retire. In his administration of the Baltimore postoffice there developed a warm friendship between Mr. Warfield and President Cleveland, and the President frequently sent for him to confer in regard to Maryland matters. Mr. Warfield's forceful and magnetic personality won a similar recognition from both President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and with both he was on terms of personal, as well as official intimacy.

The record here given illustrates the statement made in an earlier paragraph, that Mr. Warfield belongs to that class of developers and organizers which has sprung up in our country in the last twenty-five years. He has carved out his own career. To his credit be it said that he belongs to the constructive type of that class. Every enterprise he has undertaken has been based upon sound business principles and upon business needs, and every project which he has personally conducted has been handled in accordance with the strictest integrity and solely in the interest of the men who have invested by his counsel actual money. His loyalty to those he interests in enterprises whatever obstacles or vicissitudes they may encounter is recognized by sources of capital always ready to join in his undertakings.

In both the business and public life of Mr. Warfield, the dominant note is pride of State. While other talented sons of Maryland

left their State and became captains of industry in other commonwealths, the lure of such foreign fields—and many inducements have been made him,—has had no attraction for the subject of this sketch. He has devoted his splendid energies exclusively to the advancement and prosperity of his own State and his own people. Every enterprise engaging his attention directly relates to the development of Maryland and of the city of Baltimore. For his city his work in many instances has been marked by brilliant undertakings, and he has been generally regarded as ahead of his generation. The natural gas project which became the vortex of a violent controversy was undertaken by him, although a number of his associates in the control of the Consolidated Company were dubious of its commercial success so far as that company was concerned. Their hesitation to launch upon the enterprise, however, gave way to the vigorous personality of its advocate. When the vast details reaching the basis for this great project had at last been worked out, Mr. Warfield was advised by the then regarded best informed authority upon the gas business in Baltimore to abandon the project, as in the opinion of this authority the terms proposed would not be profitable to the Standard Oil Company nor the Consolidated Company. From a friend of Mr. Warfield and the source to whom the publishers are indebted for much information entering into this sketch, the substance of Mr. Warfield's reply was given as follows:

"I have reckoned with the probability that this enterprise for a number of years will not be productive to the Consolidated Company, but this is a work for Baltimore primarily and the company must benefit from it incidentally. In the end I am satisfied that the company will not only recover any temporary loss but make a reasonable profit. Progress is not made by yielding to our doubts, and a great city can be built only by taking corresponding risks. This project cannot be considered from a selfish point of view. I have entered upon it as a duty to my city, and if it is consummated there will be prosperity and glory enough for us all in making Baltimore one of the great cities upon the Atlantic Seaboard."

Mr. Warfield is now a comparatively young man; his active life beginning when he was in his teens, and the fact that he is a prodigious worker, has filled his career with important events that pass and succeed each other with marvelous rapidity. He is unmarried. Of the personal side of his life the most attractive feature is that to be found

in his home circle. Here he lives with his mother, who typifies the best example of a lady of the old school, so rare in modern society. Charming and gracious in manner, her whole life devoted to her children and grandchildren, Mrs. Warfield has a large circle of devoted friends. To those who have enjoyed the social atmosphere of this Southern home, its most prominent feature is the devotion between mother and son, and here the sentimental side of this captain of industry presents its finest expression. Mr. Warfield is fond of hunting, occasionally going after big game, and is a fine shot. He is also fond of fishing and of golf. It has been, however, aptly said of him that his real recreation is to undertake one big project after another, and this he does with the zest of the sportsman. He is a member of the Maryland Club, Baltimore Club, Merchants Club and Elkridge Country Club, and a Director and Treasurer of The Municipal Art Society, Baltimore. In New York he is a member of the National Arts Club, the Lotus, the Down-Town Association and Railroad Club. In Washington, D. C., of the Metropolitan Club. At the suggestion of Mrs. Cleveland, he has been named one of the national trustees of the Cleveland Monument Association now engaged in erecting a memorial to President Cleveland at Princeton.

JOHN RANDOLPH BLAND

TO the student of American history, the name of Bland is a familiar one, for in all that array of strong men who contended so earnestly and so valorously for the liberties of their country no man was more conspicuous nor more efficient than Richard Bland, of Virginia, who as early as 1766 made printed inquiry as to the rights of the colony, claiming freedom from all Parliamentary legislation, and even then pointed to independence as a remedy in case of a refusal to redress the injuries complained of. Seventeen hundred and sixty-six was an early day for the expression of such advanced sentiments; but during the ensuing nine years, sentiment rapidly crystallized around the proposition advanced by the sturdy old legislator who gave nearly fifty years to the public service, and whose views were so logical, so just and so cogently expressed. The Bland family is one of the historic families, not only in America, but in Britain. The ancestral line is traced to Edward de Bland in the reign of Edward III. in 1346. The records show that William de Bland served with John of Gaunt, third son of Edward III. and earl of Richmond, in the wars with France in 1346, and under the Black Prince in 1350. Coming down the line we find Richard Wilkeyson de Bland and Thomas de Bland in the time of Richard II. and the next reign. In 1441, during the reign of Edward IV., we find Edward Bland and Adam Bland. In 1572, John Bland appears as a representative of the line. The first American ancestor was Theodorick Bland, who emigrated from England to Virginia in March, 1654, settled at Westover, which later became the property of the Byrds, and is now recognized as the most famous country seat in America. Theodorick Bland was the first owner of this splendid estate under a royal grant. He married Ann Bennett, daughter of Richard Bennett, Governor of the Colony of Virginia; became one of the King's Council; and both as to fortune and intellect was second to no man of his time in the colony. Richard Bland, son of Theodorick, married on February 11, 1701, Mary Swan, daughter of Colonel Thomas Swan, which marriage recalls a historic Mary-

Yours Truly
James G. Blaine

land name. Richard Bland was married a second time to Elizabeth Randolph, daughter of Colonel William Randolph. This brings us to the Richard Bland of the Revolution, who served in the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1729 to June, 1775,—a period of forty-six years, and a record probably unequaled in American annals. As stated in the earlier paragraphs of this sketch, he was one of the very first to take up the argument in favor of independence. On September 5, 1774, we find him in the Continental Congress, and again on March 10, 1775. In July, 1775, he was chairman of the Prince George County, Virginia, Committee of Safety. July 17 to December 16, 1775, he was a member of the Virginia Provincial Convention. During 1775 and part of 1776 he was a member of the Virginia Committee of Safety. The only thing that prevented the old patriot from having his name signed to the Declaration of Independence was the fact that, after a long, noble and useful life, his sun was setting, and length of years combined with failing health prevented his taking an active part in that immortal congress. He died October 26, 1776,—three months after the Declaration was made.

This Richard Bland married Ann, only daughter of Peter Poythress; by whom he had twelve children. Peter Bland, born February 12, 1736, married Judith Booker; inherited a good estate in his own right, and through his wife large landed estates in Virginia and Tennessee. Peter Bland II. born in 1769 in Abbeville, Notaway County, Virginia, died March 3, 1824; was educated at Hampden Sidney, and studied law. He married, first, Elizabeth Morrison; secondly, Martha Wallace Nash in 1819. The second wife was sister to General Frank Nash of the Revolutionary armies. Richard Edward Bland, born in Abbeville, Notaway County, Virginia, March 5, 1813, married Henrietta Williams. He studied medicine; graduated in Philadelphia; located in St. Louis, and practiced medicine there from 1835 to 1867. During his residence in Missouri was born his son, John Randolph Bland (the subject of this sketch), at Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri, March 24, 1851.

The ancestry of John R. Bland has been entered into here at some little length for more than one reason. We in America are prone to neglect our family history; and yet many of our people have a family record in which they can take a just pride, because it represents much service given to the state and the community by good men and women. The Bland family is a notable example, and

it is right and just that the truth of history should be preserved. Yet another thing is true; a noble ancestry may be a handicap or an inspiration; and it is to the credit of the majority of these well-descended Americans of to-day that it has been an inspiration. John R. Bland is an illustration of this class of good citizens who, depending not upon a great name to carry them forward in the world, take hold vigorously, do good work, render good service, and on their own merits build up character and reputation, thus reflecting credit on a long line of splendid forbears.

The boyhood of John R. Bland was in no respect an exception. He was reared in the city of St. Louis, under normal conditions, and after preliminary training in the schools entered Washington University of St. Louis. He thus started in life with a good educational equipment. His mother died when he was but five years of age, and he thus lost the very best influence which can enter into any man's life.

His business career began in railroad circles, and from 1872 to 1880 he was general agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway in Baltimore. In 1880 he became secretary of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association and served in that capacity until 1896. It will thus be seen that he had spent twenty-four years in two positions, neither one affording any great scope for brilliancy, but in each of which he served with such fidelity and efficiency that he made character; and so when he became, in 1896, one of the chief organizers and promoters of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, it was entirely logical that he should be elected to the presidency of that company, and that position he has held up to the present. By his great executive ability, he has brought an institution beginning with limited capital to a condition of great financial strength, and the enjoyment of much the largest surety business of any company in America.

On January 13, 1876, he married Miss Maria Harden, daughter of John Summerfield Harden of Baltimore. From his marriage there are two children. Mr. Bland is a member of the Episcopal Church, the Masonic fraternity, and the Maryland and Baltimore clubs. In political matters he is independent, which is entirely becoming in a descendant of that stern old patriot, "Dick Bland," as he was known by his contemporaries of Virginia. By hard study and long continued labor, combined with native ability, Mr. Bland has wrought

himself forward to a position of honor and usefulness in the community. The opinion therefore of such a man in the shape of advice to the young, is worth something, and he gives it very briefly. Mr. Bland regards "courage and judgment" as the most essential elements to success in life, and here, again, heredity crops out, for courage has always been a most notable feature of his line—and none will question the judgment of those members of the Bland family who have been in the public eye. There is sound reason for the position taken by Mr. Bland in this matter. Many men have good judgment, but are faint-hearted. Other men have courage, but are rash. The combination of the two qualities, as typified in men like Washington and Lee,—who are, of course, shining examples,—proves that success always attends such combination.

DAVID LEWIS BARTLETT

THE late David L. Bartlett, of Baltimore, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, on December 6, 1816, and died in Baltimore on May 11, 1899. His father, Daniel Bartlett, married Louisa Stockbridge, and he was, therefore, on both sides of the family, descended from old Massachusetts stock. The Bartlett ancestry goes back in America to the earlier settlers of the Colony of Massachusetts, and in the three centuries which have since elapsed the family has given to our country at least fifteen men of wide reputation and large usefulness, among them Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a Chief Justice of his State. The family is an ancient one in England, where it occupied many honorable positions through many centuries.

David L. Bartlett was educated in the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, with a short academic course, and after leaving school, was apprenticed to an iron firm in Hartford to learn the first details of that business. His ability received quick recognition, and he accepted a call to New York, where he developed immense business capacity and sound judgment. In 1844 he decided to locate in Baltimore, and became a member of the firm of Hayward, Bartlett & Co., manufacturers of architectural iron, etc. The business increased with great rapidity. The success of their system of heating and ventilation is best shown in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Some of their finest work is in many of the large public buildings in Washington, in the New York Post Office, in the Custom House in New Orleans, and in the Mint in San Francisco. Fine specimens of their construction of large gas holders are in Havana and in nearly all the large cities of the Union. Their iron lighthouses are on many points of our coasts. The firm has always stood for the highest integrity, and for singularly cordial relations with other firms representing the best in the land.

In 1863 the Winans Locomotive Works passed into their hands, and continued in connection with their other iron work. This business, more than seventy years established, is now a corporation con-

Dan'l L. Bartlett

Baltimore, 1886.

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ducted under the style of Bartlett-Hayward Company, and is one of the large concerns of the East, giving employment to several thousand men.

Mr. Bartlett's success in business was notable; but he was much more than a successful business man. Possessed of a large measure of public spirit, he took a keen and active interest in everything bearing upon the public welfare of the city, frequently serving on committees concerned in public matters. He was a trustee and President of the McDonough Institute for Boys, President of the Druid Hill Park Board, President of the Farmers and Planters Bank, Treasurer of the Oratorio Society, and senior vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church. A man of fine appearance and genial manners, his personal popularity was great, and this enabled him to be much more useful in all those activities which aroused his interest. For politics he had but little taste. During the existence of the Whig party he affiliated with that organization. Upon its dissolution he became a member of the Republican party.

He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah Abbey, to whom he was married in January, 1845; and of this marriage there were three children, of whom one, Mrs. C. P. Robinson, of Brooklyn, New York, is now living. After the death of his first wife, he married on the 15th of April, 1868, Miss Julia E. Pettibone, daughter of Giles and Mary Gleason (Parsons) Pettibone, of Simsbury, Connecticut. Of this marriage two children were born, neither of which survived the years of infancy.

Mrs. Bartlett, who survives her husband, traces her American ancestry back to Samuel Pettibone, French Huguenot, who migrated from Massachusetts to Connecticut, in 1630, being one of the first settlers of Connecticut, and settled in Weatogue, the Indian name of that section of Simsbury owned by the Pettibone family. Two descendants of Samuel served with distinction in the Revolutionary War,—Colonel Jonathan Pettibone, who led a regiment and died in the service, and Elijah Pettibone who also led a Connecticut regiment and survived the war. A grandson of Colonel Elijah Pettibone, Augustus H. Pettibone, served in the Civil War, and has since held many prominent positions in Tennessee, among them that of representative in Congress for six years.

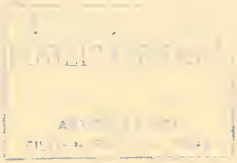
The Pettibone family, once very numerous in Connecticut, has become almost extinct there; but descendants of the family are now

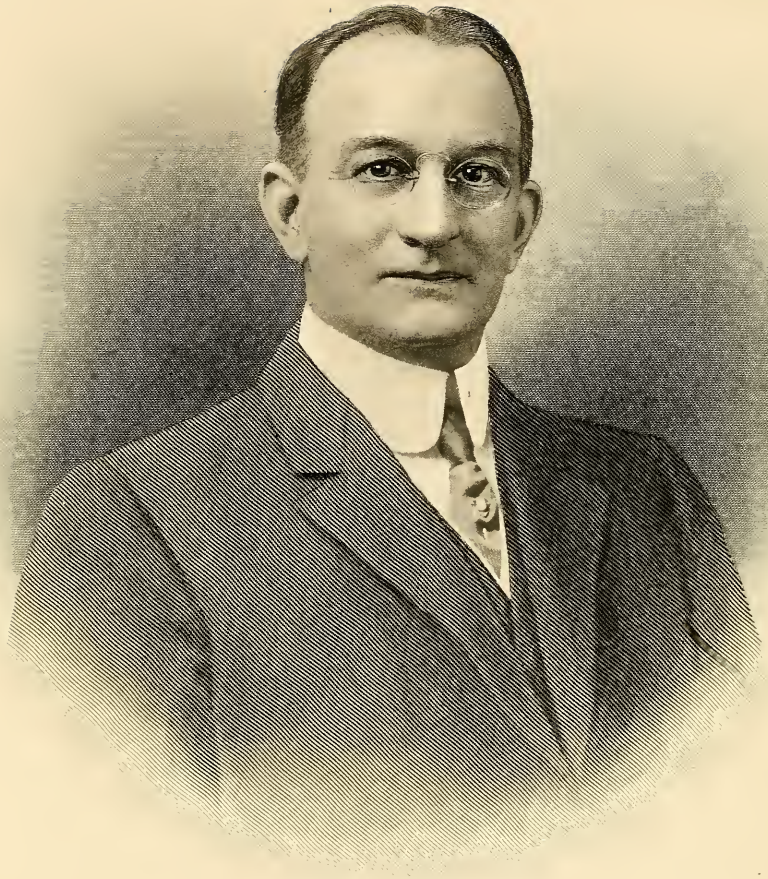
found scattered over the Union. Through the female line, Mrs. Bartlett is descended direct from Governor Dudley, first colonial governor of Massachusetts, and from Governor Leet, of Connecticut.

During his life, David L. Bartlett held membership in a number of clubs, such as the Union League of New York, the Maryland, the Merchants and Manufacturers, and the Kennels and Country Club of Baltimore. He was one of the officers of a club known as the Wednesday Club, not now in existence.

He found his recreation in yachting, fishing, driving and golf. He became quite an extensive traveler, and wrote some very interest ing letters from Europe, which were privately printed in 1886. An extensive reader in nearly every direction, he became a man of great information, especially well-informed upon art subjects, and to this added not only sound taste in music, but was himself an excellent musician.

He retained his physical and mental strength throughout life, and when he passed away, in his eighty-third year, he left behind the reputation of an able business man of sterling integrity and cultivated judgment, of fine social qualities, and a citizen who had been of great value to the community.





Very truly yours

Charles A. Dickey

CHARLES HERMAN DICKEY

CHARLES H. DICKEY, of Baltimore, president of the Maryland Meter Company, and one of the strong and aggressive business men of Baltimore, is a native of that city, born on January 9, 1860, son of Charles Z. and Elizabeth J. Dickey.

Mr. Dickey's father was a merchant, devoted to his business, characterized by a high sense of honor in his business career, and devoted to his home, taking great pleasure in beautifying his surroundings and making his home pleasant.

Mr. Dickey illustrates in himself the composite character of our American citizenship. In his veins flow English, Irish and German blood. The Dickeys are English, and this branch of the family was first settled in Pennsylvania in the colonial period, from which State his grandfather, George S. Dickey, came to Baltimore in the early part of the last century, and married Henrietta Smith, daughter of Hon. Samuel R. Smith, a prominent man of that period. This particular branch of the Smith family was of Irish extraction. Samuel R. Smith was connected with James Smith, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and with Doctor Rittenhouse, a noted Pennsylvania patriot of that day. General Samuel Smith, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, who for forty years represented Maryland in the Congress, divided between the Lower House and the Senate, was also a Pennsylvanian born, and believed to have been of the same family as James Smith, as he was credited to the Irish branch of Smiths of Pennsylvania. On the maternal side Mr. Dickey's American ancestry goes back to his grandfather, Captain Philip B. Sadtler. Captain Sadtler came from Germany to Baltimore in 1801. He married a Miss Sauerwein, also of German descent, and related to the de Capitos. In 1812 Captain Sadtler held command of a company in the Fifth Maryland Regiment, and participated in the battle of North Point, so creditable to the defenders of Baltimore, and which resulted in saving that city from capture. Still another strain of German blood appears in this

family through the marriage of Mr. Dickey's great-grandfather, Samuel R. Smith, to Ann Sitler, a daughter of Abraham Sitler. A distinct branch of the Dickey family has in the last and present generation won business prominence and success in Baltimore in manufacturing lines. The Pennsylvania Dickeys have given to the country one or two most prominent educators, and one Congressman.

Charles H. Dickey had the best of home surroundings as a boy; had the advantage of country life, being reared in Baltimore county, and lacked nothing in the way of education. After passing through the public schools and Loyola College, he entered Muhlenburg College, at Allentown, Pa. He did not remain to graduate, as business reverses on the part of his father compelled him to take up work on his own account at the age of nineteen.

He began his business career as a clerk, and after three years entered the service of the Maryland Meter Company in 1882, with which company he has been connected from that time to the present, and of which he has been president since 1896. A moment's calculation will show that he was a young man of twenty-two when he entered the service of this company. In fourteen years he had risen from a clerkship to be president of the company, which position he reached at the age of thirty-six. The mere statement of this fact shows the business qualities of the man; but Mr. Dickey is something more than merely a successful business man.

A reading man, he has always been partial to works on nature and philosophy. To this he has added a fondness for travel. These things have kept him not only in touch with nature, but in sympathy with his fellowmen, and he himself admits that such failures as have come to him in life have been the result of his confidence in his fellowmen; but he adds emphatically that he would not change that disposition for all it has cost. He believes that an essential ingredient in obtaining success in business is consideration for those with whom you are dealing, fairness and a certain measure of humility. Mr. Dickey rather stresses this point of humility. He thinks that man is mistaken who tries to take advantage by deceiving himself into the belief that his methods are better than those of any one else, and that we should recognize the fact that others are equally as alert-minded as ourselves, and have equally as good intentions. Politically he is an adherent of the Democratic party, but does not take an active part in political life. In a social way he holds membership

in the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, and in the Maryland, the Merchants and the Baltimore Country clubs, of Baltimore; the Algonquin Club, of Boston; the Lotos, of New York and the Lambs.

On November 8, 1882, Mr. Dickey married Miss Araminta Fendall Duvall. Of his marriage there are six children.

At the second annual meeting of the American Gas Institute, held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1907, Mr. Dickey delivered an address on the "Obligations Imposed by the Possession of a Franchise," which address so clearly shows the workings of his mind, and was such a strong analysis of the question under discussion, that it is proper to refer to it, even though it must be done briefly. To begin with, Mr. Dickey recognized very clearly, that rights granted by franchise come only by the operation of law, and exist solely by sovereign grant from the people, in whom the power rests. They are privileges, and carry with them an obligation *to* the commonwealth which grants them, as well as an obligation *from* the commonwealth. Mr. Dickey showed that the possession of a franchise did not grant the corporation any power outside of that specifically designated, and that each corporation should live rigidly within its rights as defined by the franchise. He recognized the duty which the holders of the franchise owed to the public, and that this duty was to be performed by a proper use, and a proper use only of the powers granted. He quoted a distinguished authority to the effect that the powers whose burdens in every time past have produced a policy of discontent and led to revolution, have been social, and not political. Mr. Dickey laid down the cardinal principle, for public service corporations, that *the people must be treated justly.* After enlarging upon that point, he used a paragraph which is worth quoting bodily, to this effect: "The rights of the corporation clearly do not come before the rights of the people. No announcement should be made of curtailment of service, in order that dividends must first be paid before the public has been served; because the purchase of any property carries with it the obligations as imposed by the franchise; and by taking the people into its confidence, with the understanding that every effort will be made to build up for their benefit, there will be coöperation and support which can be gained in no other manner." Further on he used these words: "We must not live too close to the letter of the law. We must not draw the lines too tight nor too fast, without giving due consideration to the

situation; but we must make such rules that will treat with the people, showing them a broad and liberal attitude which our corporations mean to maintain." Again he emphasizes these words: "It is therefore necessary for the public service corporation employees to recognize to the fullest extent, that they are not only working for the corporation, but also recognize the fact that they are serving the people, from whom their corporation gets its rights and privileges." He held the position that the directors of a public service corporation are trustees not only for the stockholders, but also for the public served. He does not believe that corporations should take part in politics, and one of his sentences in this connection is worthy of being printed in letters of gold. It is this: "The corporations should not intervene in legislation; and if they do not there will be no legislative tax upon them for the purpose of extorting money." The sum of Mr. Dickey's argument was a plea for justice and obedience to law; and boiled down to its last analysis, his position appears to be that the corporation by doing justice may demand justice.

The man who shows this temperament and has such convictions, is certainly a safe man to occupy the position of president of a public service corporation.

Yours Truly
M. B. Baker,

WILLIAM BENJAMIN BAKER

NEARING the three-score-ten mark, the Honorable William Benjamin Baker, of Aberdeen, can look back upon a long life of large usefulness to his generation. He comes of a family settled for generations past in that section of Maryland. The Bakers came from England in the colonial period, and branches of the family settled all over the country from Maine to Georgia. No branch of the family has contributed better citizens to the country than this Maryland branch which settled in Harford County. It would take a large volume to recite the work of the various distinguished representatives of the Baker family in the last four or five generations; but one of the most picturesque characters in our history may not be overlooked. Remember Baker, born in Connecticut about 1740, became a soldier in the old French and English wars before he was eighteen years old. At the conclusion of the old French war he settled in Vermont and built the first grist mill in what was then known as the New Hampshire grants. After defending the rights of the citizens against what he regarded as the aggressions of New York, he was outlawed by the Governor of New York and suffered much ill treatment. He was second in command to Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga in 1775; became captain of scouts later on in that campaign, and was killed by the Indians near St. Johns later in the year, when he was about thirty-five years old. In those brief years he had acquired a reputation which extended over all the northern colonies as a man of great resource in danger, of unlimited daring,—a devoted patriot, and one who, had his life been spared, would have risen to high station. As it is, he is one of the most picturesque figures in our history.

William B. Baker's family have been settled in Harford County, Maryland, for generations. His grandfather, Nicholas Baker, was born in that county. His father was George W. Baker, who married Elizabeth Greenland, of a Pennsylvania family. George W. Baker was one of the earlier representatives of that industry which has reached its greatest development in Maryland—the canning of fruits

and vegetables and oysters, and this industry seems to have been a favorite one in the family. John H. Baker, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was more than fifty years ago prominent in the public life of Maryland and served in the House of Delegates in 1858. Mr. Baker was born near Aberdeen on July 22, 1840. He says that even as a boy, his tastes ran along political lines. Evidently his father was a wise man, for the boy was required to do a certain amount of work around his father's cannery. After passing through the private and public schools of Harford County, and arriving at manhood, he took up the work of a farmer and remained engaged in that occupation near Aberdeen until he was thirty-two years old. He then entered the canning business, drawn into it because of the fact that it was his father's business; and this has remained his chief business interest from that time to the present. In his business he has had a large measure of success, and now conducts one of the largest canneries in that section, the chief product being corn. Incidental to this, it may be stated that at one time there were five Baker brothers engaged in the canning business in Cecil and Harford counties, each on his own account.

Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Baker has always taken a very keen interest in public affairs. A man of much personal popularity, he first entered public life in 1881, when he was elected to the house of delegates, defeating Murray Vandiver, one of the Democratic leaders of Maryland. This was in itself enough to give him strong position in political life. Eighteen hundred and ninety-three found him again in the general assembly as a member of the State Senate. His reputation by this time had grown to such an extent, that his party nominated and elected him a member of the Federal Congress in 1894. He was reëlected in 1896, and again in 1898, serving the full three terms, and declined nomination for the fourth term. He was then for a brief space out of office; but in 1905, he was again elected to the State Senate. He served two terms, and in both terms he was the choice of his party for President of the Senate; but his party being in the minority, the only result of this was to make him the leader of the minority. The political career of Mr. Baker recalls the career of many of our earlier public men. It was no uncommon thing in the first fifty years of the life of the republic to find men who had filled the most exalted positions later serving their constituents in what appeared

to be small positions. President Madison, after his retirement from office, cheerfully served as a road overseer. President John Quincy Adams, after his retirement from the Presidency, served as a member of the Federal Congress. In the earlier years in the Southern States, it was no uncommon thing to find ex-United States Senators in the general assembly or serving as county commissioners. This is as it should be in a democracy. No man should be too big to serve in any useful capacity,—and the bigger the man, the more useful his services in these positions, which not of the highest as men judge, yet have in them the elements of the highest usefulness. It is very much, therefore, to Mr. Baker's credit that he has at all times stood ready to serve his constituents in any capacity where they needed him.

He has been somewhat of a financier outside of his own immediate business. In 1891 he helped to organize the First National Bank of Aberdeen, and was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Havre de Grace.

Mr. Baker attends the Methodist Church; is very partial to outdoor exercises, in which he indulges freely, especially walking; and is a vigorous man, his years considered. In fraternal circles, he is a Mason and Odd Fellow. In the great order of Odd Fellows, he has a remarkable record, having served the Aberdeen Lodge as its secretary for thirty-seven years. He has been honored by his brethren in that fraternity, and is now a Past Grand Master of Maryland.

In looking back over his public career, Mr. Baker takes special pleasure in the fact that while in Congress he was able to give strong support to the extension of the rural free delivery system, and secured very substantial help for the improvement of the waterways of his State. He can well congratulate himself on this work, because he could have rendered no more useful service.

As stated in the beginning of this sketch, it may be repeated in the conclusion: Mr. Baker has had an active, a successful, a useful and patriotic life. It is pleasant to be able to say that he has also won not only the confidence, but the personal esteem of the people whom he has tried so faithfully to serve.

REUBEN FOSTER

IT sometimes happens in this busy commercial age in which we live, when everybody is in a hurry, when the daily papers, the telegraphs, the telephone, automobiles and airships keep people on the *qui vive*,—that some unassuming and quiet man is brought into the public light and his neighbors wake up to the realization of the fact that he has for many years been contributing valuable services to the community, without in any way blowing his own trumpet.

Such a man is Reuben Foster, of Baltimore, for forty-one years president of the Chesapeake Steamship Company, who retired from that position on October 1, 1909. The editorial comment made in the Baltimore American of September 14, 1909, was an entirely just tribute to a man who has never held political position; has never desired notoriety; and whose whole life has been a record of faithful devotion to the duties of the responsible positions which he has filled.

Reuben Foster was born October 28, 1839, at Cape May, New Jersey. His parents were Downs E. and Ann Lawrence Foster. He came from a long line of colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, his first paternal American ancestor having come to New England in 1635. Mr. Foster was educated at the common schools in his own county, and later at a business college in Philadelphia. At an early age he went West, but remained only a short time, returning at the outbreak of the Civil War to enlist as a volunteer in the Union army. He entered the 25th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers as a private, and as the result of successive promotions, in nine months became first lieutenant.

Returning from the field, he first appears in connection with transportation work in 1868, when he took charge of the old York River Steamboat Company, which operated two side-wheeled steamers between Baltimore and West Point, Virginia, each with a capacity of seventy-five passengers and 150 tons of freight.

Though this was only forty-two years ago, the present day palatial steamers show what a tremendous advancement has been made

Yours very truly
Reuben J. Oster

in this one generation. After a time, the old company was consolidated with the Powhatan Steamboat Company, then operating between Baltimore and Richmond. Later these companies were absorbed by the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company, which was incorporated in 1874 under the laws of Maryland with a capitalization of $250,000. Among the original incorporators were Thomas Clyde of Philadelphia, Washington Booth, William Callow and Mr. Foster. In 1900 the present Chesapeake Steamship Company was incorporated under the laws of Maryland with a capital of $1,000,000, the incorporators being Henry Walters, B. F. Newcomer, Reuben Foster, Skipwith Wilmer and Reuben Carl Foster, all of Baltimore.

In the meantime, since he went as president in 1868 with the old York River Company, with its two little steamboats and its capital of $50,000, Mr. Foster has maintained his position as president of the original company and all the succeeding companies. The Chesapeake Company took over the property of these different companies; operated the old lines; and in 1896 opened up an additional line to Old Point and Norfolk, popularly known as the "Chesapeake Line."

The company owns extensive terminals at Light and Lee Streets, with six modern and splendidly equipped vessels built especially to handle the steadily increasing business between Baltimore and the South. Under the management of Mr. Foster, since 1874 the passenger traffic has increased eight hundred per cent; the freight traffic nine hundred per cent; and there has been a reduction of fifty per cent in rates.

Mr. Foster was for many years identified with the Richmond and Danville Railroad System, an important trunk line extending from Washington 3520 miles through the Southern States. In 1892 he was appointed one of the receivers of that system, and served as such until the property was, in 1896, reorganized as the Southern Railway.

This is a business record in which any man might take pride. But this is not all. No native born Baltimorean could have taken a keener interest in the welfare of the State than Mr. Foster has done. When Baltimore was visited in 1904 by a disastrous fire, which caused great loss and called for the prompt action of the city's public-spirited men in the rehabilitation of Baltimore, Mr. Foster was

included among the loyal citizens appointed by Mayor McLane on the emergency committee, and was later one of the burnt district commissioners. He served as a member of the commission to represent the State of Maryland at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo; the Charleston Exposition and the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.

Mr. Foster, who is the first vice-president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association; vice-president for Maryland in the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, and delegate from Baltimore to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, has always regarded the South as Baltimore's natural trade market, and has heartily advocated and taken an active interest in anything that would contribute to the development of that market.

He is a director of the Citizens National Bank; a member of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants; of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a staunch Presbyterian, having for a number of years filled the position of chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Northminster Presbyterian Church. He is also director in the Boy's Home Society; the Baltimore Manual Labor School and various other charitable institutions. Although not a club man, yet he is a member of the Maryland Club; the Merchants Club and the Baltimore Country Club.

In social intercourse, Mr. Foster is a man of much cheerfulness—cordial and democratic in manner, sincere in his speech and is universally liked by those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

His success has been honestly won along strictly legitimate lines. He is of constructive temperament—a builder-up, with no element of the speculator in his composition, and is as far removed from the stock-jobber as the poles are apart. The condition of his company when he turned it over to his successor illustrates thoroughly his methods. No floating and no bonded debt tells the story. His high place in the public esteem has been won by merit, and he took with him into the well-earned rest of private life the best wishes of that public which he has served so faithfully.

In 1866 Mr. Foster married Sarah L. Hand, of Cape May, New Jersey, and they have had four sons: E. Edmunds Foster, of Baltimore; Arthur D. Foster, of Baltimore; Reuben Carll Foster, who died in 1908; and Frederick Foster, of Boston.

Foster is an ancient English name, derived from an occupation. When men first began to take surnames, foresters who had the care of the public and royal forests and those owned by large land owners, constituted an important class in the community; and so the family name of Forester came into existence. In the Middle English period, many of these families shortened their name into Forster; and in the fourteenth century there occurred a further elision into Foster. All three names, however, are yet found in Great Britain and America, though the modern name of Foster is most numerous. It will be seen that the name originated in a useful and honorable occupation, and to the credit of Reuben Foster be it said, he has by a long life of honorable service added prestige to an honorable name.

WILLIAM SIMON

DOCTOR WILLIAM SIMON, Ph.D., of Baltimore, is what the late Thomas Carlyle would have called in his picturesque English, a "heaven-born teacher." Doctor Simon is a native of Germany, born at Eberstadt, near Giessen, in Hesse, February 20, 1844. His parents were the Reverend William and Agnes Simon. His father was a Lutheran minister, an impressive preacher, and a strong lecturer. For two hundred years, on both sides of the family, appear many Lutheran clergymen, some of whom were prominent as writers and as professors of theology.

Fond of study, at the early age of eight his health broke down through excessive work over the Latin language. He was partial to nature in all of its creations,—plants, animals, fossils and insects,—and was encouraged in these by wise counsel. He attended the college of Giessen, and the first intention of the family was that he should follow his father's calling; but his interest in natural sciences was such that he was finally permitted to take up chemistry as a profession. Before attending the university, he served for a time with an old family friend who was an accomplished druggist, in order to acquire practical knowledge. As pharmacist he then spent a year in Switzerland, devoting much time to the study of the flora of the Alps. In 1866 he returned to the university and took up the study of pharmacy graduating as pharmacist, in 1868. From 1868 to 1870 he pursued the study of chemistry, and graduated as Doctor of Philosophy in 1869. Doctor Simon says: "If I should name any book alongside of those of a professional nature, I would mention A. Von Humboldt's Cosmos, the pages of which were both my delight and my stimulant during many years."

After his graduation, Doctor Simon was appointed assistant demonstrator of chemistry in the University of Giessen. At that period of his life, he was particularly fortunate in the character of the instructors into whose hands he fell, and so feels a strong sense of gratitude to those able and faithful men, of whom he mentions Doctor Otto Buchner; Professor Henry Will, chemist; H. Buff, physicist; A. Strong, mineralogist; and A. Hofman, botanist.

Yours truly

F. O. Simon

His education was not obtained without difficulties. His father died when he was but seven years old, and his mother was left with three children to educate, and a small pension as her only income. This made it necessary that the youth should obtain his education in the least expensive way, and this was partly the reason for his services in the drug store, where, while obtaining knowledge he was furnished with his board as a compensation for service. During his years of study at the university, his expenses were covered in part by giving private lessons.

In 1870 the Baltimore Chrome Works offered him the position of leading chemist in the factory. This was a good opening, and was accepted; but before he could cross the water the Franco-Prussian war broke out. Unwilling at this time to turn his back on his native country he volunteered in a sanitary corps, and was at once appointed chief. He was active in the great struggle around Metz, and after the battle of Sedan, which decided the war, he asked for and received his discharge, and left for America, arriving in Baltimore in November, 1870, and taking up his duties with the Baltimore Chrome Works. At the close of the war he was given a medal of honor by the German government for his valuable services during the campaign.

Notwithstanding the strong position which Baltimore has always occupied as a medical center, and therefore to some extent as a center for instruction in natural philosophy, there were many shortcomings in a practical way; and in 1871 Doctor Simon was the pioneer in establishing in Baltimore a laboratory for instruction in practical chemistry. This undertaking, at first a private venture, soon became a department of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, which institution was the third one south of Mason's and Dixon's line to give instruction in analytical and practical chemistry, and which he served as professor of chemistry for more than thirty years, being now professor emeritus.

In 1878 he was elected professor of chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1889 in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. His reputation as an analytical chemist steadily grew, but was completely overshadowed by his ability as a teacher. Doctor Simon says: "If I have any claim for having done some good in this world, it is as a teacher. More than ten thousand young men (physicians, pharmacists, dentists and chemists) have come under my personal instruction, and it is at this time of my life a great

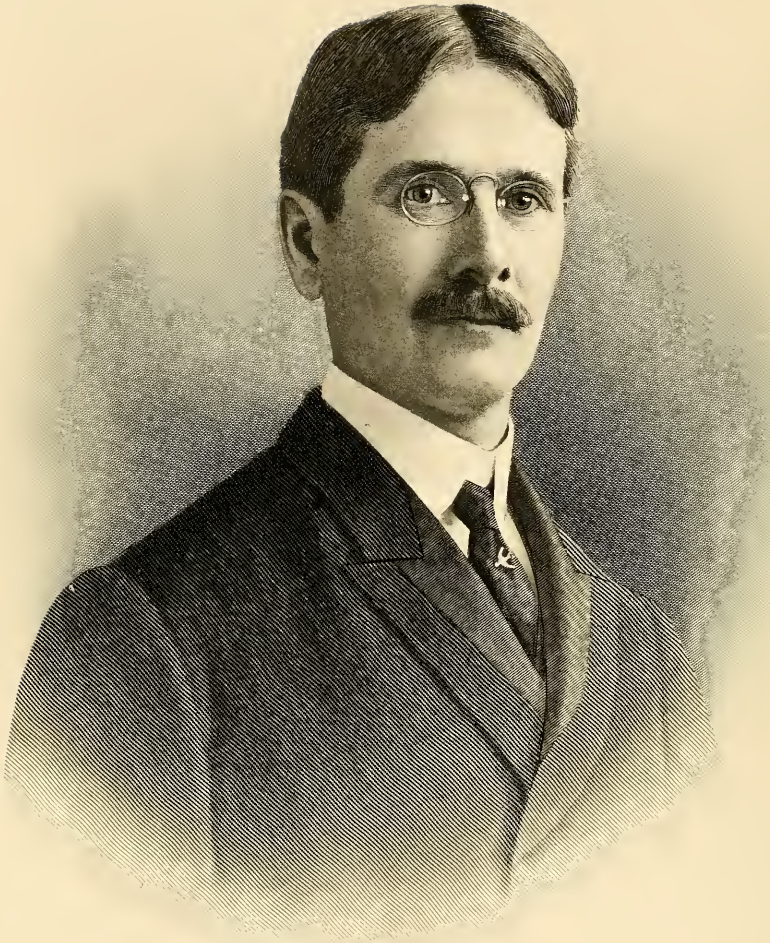
satisfaction to know that many of my former pupils fill to-day positions of honor, not only in this country, but all over the civilized world. Many of them are famed as teachers and scholars in colleges and universities, as writers and investigators, in examination boards, and in scientific corps of the U. S. government."

He served as chairman of the section of chemistry and physics in the Maryland Academy of Science for a period of three years, and is a member of numerous scientific societies in this country and Europe, such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Association, and the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft. He has served as president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, and chairman of the Educational Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

In politics, Doctor Simon is an independent. He rather prides himself on the fact that he has voted for President eight times, and never lost a vote. In religion, he adheres to the faith of his fathers, and is a member of the Lutheran church. He has always been partial to outdoor exercises, the forest and the mountains being dear to him.

On May 13, 1873, Doctor Simon married Miss Paula, daughter of F. Driver, Superintendent of the Schools of Oldenburg, Germany. The only child of this marriage has passed away.

Doctor Simon is right in his own judgment of his work. A chemist of the first rank, his usefulness in the world has been as a teacher, and in that direction he has not been surpassed by any man of his time. He is the author of a Manual of Chemistry which has run through nine editions, has constantly increased in popularity, and now occupies a place at the head of the text books on chemistry offered the students of medicine and pharmacy. Its use is not confined to this country, but it is found as a textbook as far away as the Syrian Protestant College in Beyrout, Syria, and as an auxiliary textbook in Tokio, Japan. In addition to this great work he has made many contributions to the professional journals, and in 1886 took out a patent on an improved method for the manufacture of potassium bichromate. Not yet an old man, he has lived to see the most abundant fruits of his labors, and to win a large measure of respect and affection from the people of his adopted country, whom he has served so faithfully.



Sincerely Yours,
John F. Kledsoe.

JOHN FRANCIS BLEDSOE

THIS is a very old world, counting its age by thousands of years, instead of centuries; and yet, notwithstanding its age, it was only one hundred and twenty-five years ago that Valentine Hauy founded the first school for the blind, in Paris, in 1785, and invented the first embossed books for the blind. England followed in 1791; Austria in 1804; Prussia in 1806. The European schools were based on the idea of charity. The American schools are based on the idea that our blind children have as much right to an education at the hands of the state, as those who see. The first school for the blind in the United States was founded in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1829. Since that date, now eighty-one years ago, they have spread into every State of the Union.

The subject of this sketch, John Francis Bledsoe, now the efficient superintendent of the Maryland School for the Blind in Baltimore, is at the head of the school which dates back to 1853. The early years were years of small growth and small accomplishment. Faithful men did their best, but it was in a comparatively early day, and the things that are now done were not more than dreamed of by those men. Between 1853 and 1864—eleven years—the school had three superintendents. In 1864 Frederick D. Morrison was induced to take charge, and the remaining forty years of his life were spent in that work. The splendid capacity and energy which he put into the work was productive of large results; and when his lamented death occurred, in 1904, the directors appointed his son, George C. Morrison, as his successor. In the meantime a young man, a native of Alabama, had been for several years in charge of the colored department; and Mr. George C. Morrison, although profoundly interested in the work, after a brief two years' term, resigned, both on account of his business interests, and also because, in his own words, he "wanted to make room for a better man." That man whom he characterized as a "better man" was John F. Bledsoe, the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Bledsoe was born in Camp Hill, Tallapoosa County, Alabama; youngest son of John F. and Mary U. (Birdsong) Bledsoe. His father, the Reverend John F. Bledsoe, was a minister and a teacher. For many years, he was president of LaFayette Female College. Has was a modest, unassuming, studious, scholarly man, of deeply spiritual and conscientious character. He belonged to that Bledsoe family which was founded in Virginia by John Bledsoe who came from England in the colonial period. Without entering into detail of the family history, it is sufficient to say that the family was established in Virginia in the seventeenth century, and by the end of that century had acquired a large estate in Northumberland County, as proven by the will of George Bledsoe as recorded July 17, 1704. Abraham, son of George, whose will was probated May 29, 1753, was the father of a famous family of sons. Aaron, one of his sons, was a captain in Spottsylvania County, in 1766, when the old French War was raging. Anthony, another son, was commissioned a captain of the colonial troops about 1774, and served in that capacity in the continental army. Isaac was a private in Dunmore's war and subsequent Indian wars. Abraham was an ensign in Captain David Long's company. These Bledsoes bore a notable part in the opening up of Tennessee and Kentucky. Captain Anthony, above referred to, and his brother Isaac settled in what is now Sumner County, Tennessee, and were leaders in that section. They were the most intimate friends of James Robertson, the father of Middle Tennessee; and their untimely deaths at the hands of the savages were deeply deplored by the valiant pioneer. Both of them ranked with Robertson among the early settlers, and in later years their burial places have been marked by the citizens of Sumner County with a stately monument in commemoration of their splendid services. Abraham, another brother, was a noted hunter in the early days of Tennessee. Jesse Bledsoe, who became United States Senator from Kentucky, was a cousin of these. A long list of the Bledsoes and the Bledsoe descendants has been made by the historian of Sumner County, Tennessee, which gives some faint idea of the family.

The most noted man in all the generations of the Bledsoes was Albert Taylor Bledsoe; born in Kentucky in 1809; died in Baltimore in 1877. He was colonel in the Confederate army, and acting assistant secretary of war. He served as professor of mathematics in the universities of Mississippi and Virginia. Later he was editor of

"The Southern Review." Some of his famous books, like "The Philosophy of Mathematics;" "Was Jeff. Davis a Traitor?" and "Liberty and Slavery," are among the greatest contributions ever made to the literature of any country. Doctor Bledsoe as a thinker was probably equal to any man our country ever produced. In his life he was as simple as a child and was for many years a local Methodist preacher.

It would be of exceeding interest if the story of Mr. John F. Bledsoe's early life could be written in detail, and would be most inspiring to any of our young men who want to get an education and find the way rough. We can only touch upon a few spots in his recollections. The youngest child, he used to sit at his mother's knee, after doing the little chores which fell to his lot, such as bringing in the wood, minding the calves, driving the cows to and from pasture; and sitting thus in the evening he would dream of the time when he would become "a storekeeper." But, in spite of this dream and this exalted ambition, he was an active healthy boy and took interest in the sports of boys. His father being a minister, and, as he says, "therefore in moderate circumstances," they had to make the most of their own toys; so they would manufacture a wagon out of logs and yoke up the calves to the wagon. They had the wholesome amusements of country children, with plenty of swimming and fishing. Coupled with these was a certain modicum of tasks which they had to perform and do well; and this Mr. Bledsoe looks back upon as one of his most valuable experiences. He early learned to know and appreciate the self-sacrifice of his mother, and he repaid that self-sacrifice with the most unlimited devotion. He recalls in his intellectual inspiration that, while it perhaps came more from his father, yet he was much helped by the pride his mother took in it, and the encouragement she gave. His father died when he was but sixteen. The boy at that time had only a measure of education, but was not afraid of work. He went to live with an older brother; paid his board by such help as he could do around the place, and earned the twenty-five dollars—cost of tuition for a term in school—by cutting and hauling ten cords of wood to the railroad; and he recalls now the keen pleasure he experienced when he got that twenty-five dollars. At the end of the term, he stood an examination, got a third-grade teacher's certificate, and took up a little school near where his father had preached and was buried. He admits that the school was secured because

he was the son of his father. The following year, he secured a larger school; but just at this moment his sister, with a family of six children lost her husband; and so he cut out his aspirations for more education, and turned to the help of the sister who had been helpful to him. At the end of that year, he turned to the life long friend of his father, J. H. Johnson, who was at that time probate judge of the county, and laid his case before him. Judge Johnson wrote in return: "Go to college and draw on me for what you need." The lad insured his life for two thousand dollars and went to college, remaining three years, working during the summer vacations to help pay expenses. At the end of this three years' course, he was in debt over a thousand dollars, for which he gave his notes bearing eight per cent.

He had decided to become a teacher, and had asked Professor George W. Macon, the boys' friend in the faculty, to give him aid in securing a position. The professor called him into his office one day and told him the superintendent of the State school for the deaf had asked him to recommend a graduate to become a Fellow at Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C., to learn to teach the deaf. The fellowship paid five hundred a year, which would cover expenses and required an obligation to teach the deaf at least three years after one year's training. After due consideration of this entirely new and, to him, novel proposition, he decided to accept it; but he had not the money even to get to Washington on; so again he had to fill in the summer vacation by teaching, before he could go to Washington. The story of that summer vacation trip is a most entertaining one, but space does not permit its use. Sufficient to say, after a very hard trip into the back country, and use of quite a little bit of diplomacy, he secured the school, for which he received one hundred dollars and went to Washington. After his year's work in Washington, he accepted a position in the State school for the deaf of Alabama, located at Talladega, and taught there for five years. At the end of this time, in 1898, Mr. Bledsoe was chosen principal of the department for colored blind and deaf of the Maryland School for the Blind, and took up work in Baltimore in the fall of 1898.

On July 1, 1899, he married Miss Fannie I. Leonard, a native of Boston, who had been a teacher in Alabama School for the Blind, also located at Talladega. Their married life was short. She died in January, 1900.

For six years he worked alone, and while carrying on the work

of his department in the school for the blind, Mr. Bledsoe took a course at Johns Hopkins University covering a period of four years, leading to the degree of Ph.D. He took for his thesis: "The Education of the Blind in America," which he has never published. One year previous to the completion of the full course of university studies pressure of the work in connection with his new duties, compelled him to discontinue. In the spring of 1906, when Mr. George C. Morrison resigned from the superintendency, Mr. Bledsoe was elected unanimously as superintendent of the Maryland School for the Blind, which position he has since filled, not only with fidelity, but with distinction, and is now a recognized authority in that department of humanitarian work.

In the spring of 1906, he married the second time, Mrs. Harriet Edna Krebs (née Seal). They have two little ones: John Francis, Junior, and Virginia Leonard Bledsoe.

For much of the literature connected with the school since Doctor Bledsoe's connection with it, he has been responsible. He has taken a profound interest and an active part in organizing the Maryland Workshop for the Blind, an association of blind men and women in the State, and has been constant in energetic work for arousing an interest among all the people looking to improving the condition of the blind. He strives constantly for the broadening of the work, including the development of present institutions, and hopes later to see proper provision made for the aged and infirm blind. The present institution is a perfect marvel to those who have not seen the work done by blind people in modern schools; and even after seeing it, one cannot but wonder at the marvelous results which have been obtained through the fidelity and patience of those kindly-hearted men and women who have devoted themselves to this work.

Mr. Bledsoe has found his true vocation in life, and it may almost be regarded as providential, that little opening which changed the course of his life from the direction of a classical teacher to that of teacher of the blind.

He holds membership in the Baptist Church; in the American Association of Workers for the Blind; American Association of Instructors of the Deaf, and the Maryland Association of Workers for the Blind.

As a college boy, he played foot ball and base ball. He is yet very fond of fishing; and in his taste for indoor exercises, he prefers

bowling. He has encouraged the introduction of athletics among the blind, and was instrumental in organizing the American Athletic Association of Schools for the Blind. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party; but he exercises the privilege of voting for the best men regardless of the party, especially in local affairs. He is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity, and helped to reorganize the Iota Chapter in Howard College, and the Alumni Chapter of Baltimore.

Yet a young man who has made a pronounced success in life, not especially along material lines, but in those higher things which mean most for the country's welfare, he is a thoughtful student of conditions and of men. Asked to give suggestions to young Americans starting in life, he makes a brief summary which is worth studying. He puts the church first. Evidently he thinks it well for a young man to anchor himself from the start. Studiousness comes high up upon his list; and for the rest, we quote his own words: "Do the next thing." "Avoid the use of liquor and tobacco, at least until maturity." "Be willing to do any kind of work that is honorable." "Be courteous and careful as to the feelings of others."

ALEXANDER HUGH McCORMICK

REAR ADMIRAL ALEXANDER HUGH McCORMICK, of Annapolis, United States Navy, retired, is a citizen of Maryland, of Scotch-Irish descent. The name appears in Scotland under the form of *McCormack*, and in Ireland under the form of *McCormick*.

Admiral McCormick was born in the District of Columbia on the 9th day of May, 1842. His father, Alexander McCormick, was a lawyer of strong character, who served as assistant private secretary to President Fillmore. His mother was Eliza Van Horn. So Admiral McCormick unites strains of Scotch-Irish and Dutch blood in his person. On the paternal side of the family, his earliest known ancestor in this country was his grandfather, who came from Ireland in 1790 and settled in Frederick, Maryland. His maternal great grandfather, Joshua Beall, came from Scotland, and settled near Beltsville, Maryland. In the maternal line, one of his great-grandfathers was a colonel of the Maryland troops in the Revolutionary War, and his maternal grandfather, William Van Horn, represented the fifth Maryland district in the Federal Congress.

Admiral McCormick's early years were spent in the country, and in those youthful years he was very partial to both hunting and reading, his favorite reading being along historical lines. His mother died when he was an infant, and he thus missed what is usually the best influence in a boy's life. From the preparatory school and academy at Bladensburg, Maryland, he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1859. In 1861 he was graduated from the Naval Academy, and began active life as an officer of the navy in the same year. He entered the navy during the greatest war in history, and from 1861 to 1865 was in active service on the Atlantic coast. In 1866 he was made an instructor of mathematics at the Naval Academy—a very high compliment to so young an officer. He served in that capacity for three years, when he was detailed to the *Lancaster*, and served on the Brazil station from 1869 to 1872. Eighteen hundred and seventy-two found him again in the Naval

Academy, as head of the Department of Navigation. He served in that capacity three years. In 1875 he was detailed to the *Pensacola* on the Pacific station, and in 1876 was promoted commander. From 1877 to 1881, he was assistant to the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and from 1881 to 1885 he commanded the *Essex* in a cruise around the world. He was then made inspector of ordnance at the navy yard at Washington, and served four years, until 1889, when he was transferred in the same capacity to New York, and served there until 1892. In 1892 he was promoted captain and placed in command of the *Lancaster* on the Asiatic station, where he remained until 1894, when he was made captain of the Norfolk navy yard. He held the captaincy of the Norfolk navy yard until January, 1898, when he was detailed to the command of the famous battleship *Oregon*, which he held from January to March, 1898. He was then compelled to go on sick leave, on account of continued ill health, which kept him out of the active campaign of that year, and he thus missed being in command of the *Oregon* during that splendid run from the Pacific coast to Cuba. He was able to take up active duty in October, 1898, and was made commandant of the navy yard at Washington, which post he filled until March, 1900. In the meanwhile, in 1899, he had been promoted rear admiral, and on the 26th of March, 1900, was retired at his own request from active service, after forty years of service.

Admiral McCormick published in 1880 an ordnance gunnery drill book, this representing his only excursion into the literary field, and that being something pertaining particularly to his own profession, of which he is such a distinguished officer.

He has never been particularly active in club life, but holds membership in the United States Naval Academy Club. Since 1879 he has been a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite forms of recreation are walking in the country, and whist. Like all of our naval and army officers, he has never been an active politician, but has cast his vote uniformly for the candidates of the Democratic party. He offers as a suggestion to young men, this thought: "Be in earnest in what you undertake, and believe that persistence, with fair ability, is worth more than brilliant intellect without it."

On February 9, 1864, he was married to Isabella Howard, a family name which suggests one of the oldest families in England,

and one of the most distinguished in America. They have had seven children, four of whom are now living.

Admiral McCormick's career is in respect to its chief features like that of other naval officers. He has been peculiarly distinguished, however, by the great amount of time he has given to the instruction of younger officers and to work in the navy yards of the country; though he has seen a fair share of service afloat and four years of war. The distinguishing feature of his work has been its thoroughness, which has characterized everything he has undertaken, and thus made him a rear admiral at an age when a majority of naval officers are captains. He is now enjoying his well earned leisure, after a generation of faithful public service.

JOSEPH CLINTON ROULETTE

JOSEPH CLINTON ROULETTE, of Hagerstown, one of the leading manufacturers of Western Maryland, is descended from that French Huguenot stock which in the earlier days of our country contributed some of its best blood, and the descendants of these Huguenots, even down to the present time, appear to possess a large share of the virtues which made their ancestors such a remarkable people. The story is worth touching upon, as it is one of the most heroic and most pathetic in all history. When the religious reformation of the sixteenth century spread into France, it attracted some of the most thoughtful minds of that country, and the reformed religion spread over the country like a prairie fire. The way in which the French Protestants regarded their faith may be judged by the fact that they always spoke of it as "The Religion." They were the Puritans of France and noted for their austere virtues and the purity of their lives. Against fire and sword and treacherous massacre they survived and grew strong, until finally they furnished to France in the person of Henry IV. the greatest of its kings. Henry was compelled to turn Catholic in order to obtain a peaceable possession of the throne, but he saw to it that his old fellow religionists were protected by what is known in history as the "Edict of Nantes." The Edict of Nantes protected the lives and property of the Huguenots for nearly eighty years, and they became the very bone and sinew of the French nation. In 1685, the bigot, Louis XIV., revoked the Edict of Nantes and commenced a new persecution of the Huguenots. Rather than surrender their faith, they sacrificed their possessions and migrated by multiplied thousands to Holland, to Germany, to England, and later thence to the new lands of America beyond the sea. A few settled in Maryland, more in Virginia, and yet more in South Carolina, and to these Colonies brought an acquisition of as good people as the world has ever known. One of these people was Jean Louis Roulette (1625), a noted French engraver after the Italian School.

Of this stock comes Mr. Roulette, and his own history shows that he has inherited the cardinal virtues of his ancestors. He was

Very truly Yours
J. C. Roulette

born in Sharpsburg, Maryland, on June 22, 1852; son of William and Margaret A. (Miller) Roulette. His father was a farmer, served two terms as county commissioner, and was much beloved by the people of his district, where he was a recognized leader and the friend of every one. The family in Maryland was founded by the great-grandfather of Mr. Roulette, who, on coming from France, located at the Antietam Iron Works, a community along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, between Sharpsburg and Harper's Ferry. This was more than one hundred and fifty years ago. The first immigrant engaged in the iron and coke business, and his son John followed in his footsteps. John married; had one son William, and died when William was four years old, and William was reared by his aunts. When he grew up, he adopted the occupation of a farmer, and his farm included the central part of the battlefield of Antietam. Through the whole of that terrible battle—the hardest fought of the Civil War—he remained in his house, though his wife and children had been sent away. His house was used during the battle by the Confederate sharp-shooters, who when they finally retired, respected his request not to burn the house,—as was done with that of Mr. Mumma, the only other high-placed farm house on the battlefield. The corner of their property is now occupied by the observatory built by the Federal Government. This farm was originally granted to the noted Thomas Cresap by the Land office of Maryland in 1748, and came through different purchasers to William Roulette in 1858.

Joseph Clinton Roulette was a healthy boy, fond of swimming and outdoor sports; and as he grew into manhood took part in country tournaments and other pleasures of his neighbourhood. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, and he looks back on that farm training as the most valuable of his life, because it taught him regular habits, regular hours, and gave him wholesome work in the open air. He was fortunate in his mother, a woman of most lovable character, and exceedingly charitable. She exerted a most powerful influence, not only upon her immediate family, but also upon the neighbors, and no needy soul ever went away empty from her door. The lad attended the ordinary country schools, and when he was seventeen years old his father gave him a fine colt. He raised the colt and kept it until he arrived at the age of twenty-one, when he sold it, took the money and went to Locustdale Academy, near Culpeper, Virginia, where he spent a five months' term upon the pro-

ceeds of the sale. His reading in youth and through life has been distinctly of the practical sort. He has always been partial to the "Scientific American" and similar publications. Anything bearing upon the science of business has for him an attraction.

His first experience in business was as a clerk in a drug store at Boonsboro for six months. From that place he moved to Hagerstown and worked for his board one year in a drug store. The second year he received one hundred dollars for his services. The young man had by that time proved what was in him, and his employer, Mr. M. L. Byers, gave him an interest in the business. He continued at that two years, and then engaged in the grocery business, in which he remained ten years. But he had larger ambitions; preferred a manufacturing line, and wanted a bigger field, so finally in 1888, he made the plunge, and, entirely without experience, and with but little capital, he started upon and developed a new business, the manufacture of "ladies' Swiss-ribbed goods." That was twenty-two years ago. The little factory of twenty-two years ago, with its four work-people sounds rather small alongside of the tremendous modern and thoroughly-equipped plant with its six hundred operatives. While developing his business from a manufacturing point, he developed his own method of selling goods, and his entire output goes to twelve of the largest jobbers in the United States. No selling agents or sales manager is required,—the goods go direct from the factory to these big jobbers without any expense for placing them. Evidently his early desire to be a manufacturer was bottomed on the sub-conscious knowledge that he had it in him to make the venture go. Naturally such a successful business has made much money, and he is now reckoned as one of the wealthy men of his section.

He has served, and is serving in many public capacities, having been Vice-president of the Hagerstown Trust Company; president of the Civic League for beautifying and improving the city, director in the Home Builders' Association; vestryman in the St. John's Episcopal Church, and member of the city council. He has been tendered and declined the mayoralty nomination. He has had several honorable political propositions urged upon him, notably nominations for comptroller of the state, as well as for governor in 1911, and twice for congressman from the Sixth District, but has persistently declined to enter public life by seeking office. Some of these outside matters have given him, after much hard work, very

keen pleasure in their successful issue. One or two cases are notable. Though not a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, he was appointed chairman of the committee constituted by that body to raise the means to build a bridge across the Potomac at Williamsport, Maryland, connecting Maryland and West Virginia. For one hundred and fifty years efforts had been made to build a bridge at that point, but were unsuccessful. Mr. Roulette, Hon. Thomas A. Brown and Dr. W. S. Richardson worked out the problem and secured the building of the splendid concrete and steel bridge at a cost of over eighty thousand dollars, which will during the current month declare its first year's dividend of four per cent. As a result of this effort, his friends have dubbed him "the bridge-builder."

Another important matter bearing upon the improvement of the city was to secure a new depot. This involved an enormous amount of very hard work, as there were two railroads to be dealt with who were not working in harmony in this direction. Finally the efforts of the committee appointed by the mayor, of which Mr. Roulette was chairman, prevailed, and they secured the coöperation of the Cumberland Valley and the Western Maryland railroads in the erection of two one hundred thousand dollar depots, which are joined together by passageways making of them practically a union depot. In every move for civic development, Mr. Roulette may be counted upon to the utmost of his strength and ability, and so far every effort he has made in that direction has been crowned with success.

Not content with all these activities he gave twelve years of service to the National Guard of the State of Maryland as a lieutenant of Company A of the First Regiment under Colonel H. Kyd Douglas, and after a faithful service Mr. Roulette was breveted captain.

He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge and Conococheague Club of Hagerstown, a social organization. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, and his preferred form of recreation is automobiling.

Mr. Roulette believes that any young man of honesty, industry good morals and energy who will use ordinarily good judgment and untiring effort, can make a success of his business or professional ventures. Looking back over his own life, he acknowledges his indebt-

edness, first to his parents, and later to his wife and children, for a beautiful home life, and all through life he has been strengthened, encouraged and upheld by the domestic forces which in his case have been a power for good, and good only.

On January 18, 1877, Mr. Roulette was married to Miss Katie L. Updegraff, daughter of William and Laura Updegraff of Hagerstown. Of the four children born to them, three are now living, two sons: William U. (married Miss Bessie Schindel and has four children); George E.; and one daughter, Margaret A. (married Rev. Henri L. Kieffer and has one daughter). His sons have grown up active and capable young business men. They are now partners in the firm of J. C. Roulette & Sons, and are the active managers of the business, the (R. A. Knitting Mills), the father now acting chiefly in an advisory capacity. The great factories which have been built up by Mr. Roulette, which give work to six hundred of the people of Hagerstown and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania (where they have a branch factory), are models not only of industry and efficiency, but of comfort for the working people, who have ideal surroundings and every privilege consistent with good work. Among these we desire to suggest the complete sanitary arrangements; the emergency ward for needs in accident or sudden illness; the nicely kept lunch room (in which hot coffee, etc., are furnished free); (both in charge of a competent matron); the night school in which free instructions are given the ambitious operative; and other valuable privileges, altogether evidencing an unusual spirit of kindliness and appreciation on the part of employers.

Mr. Roulette's public spirit does not stop with the discharge of civic duty to the town, but extends itself to the care of the people who work with him and for him, and this is perhaps the strongest side of his character. There is a trace of heredity here. Historians tell us that with the Huguenot immigration from France, the industrial efficiency of that country disappeared, and that the next hundred years down to the French Revolution was one of steady decay. It is a well known historical fact that the Huguenots of France, like the Puritans of England, or the Covenanters of Scotland, were thrifty, industrious, honorable and kindly in their dealings with those who worked for them. The factories of those days were small affairs, consisting usually of the proprietor, a few workmen, and a few apprentices. They constituted a large, industrious and efficient family, it

might be said. The modern factory is entirely a different matter; but in so far as the kindly oversight of his working people is concerned, Mr. Roulette applies the same principles which characterized the Huguenot master workmen of the sixteenth century.

CHARLES EDWARD TRAIL

THE Trail family has been identified with Frederick County for a century, and during the larger half of that century, Charles Edward Trail was the representative of the family. His father, Edward Trail, was descended from the Scotch family of Trail originally found in Blebo, County Fife. The first of the name to become prominent was Walter Trail, an Archbishop of St. Andrews, and it was a nephew of this Walter Trail who is credited with being the real founder of the Scotch family. In 1765, Doctor James Trail, of this family, was consecrated Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, and relatives of his accompanied him to Ireland and founded the Irish family. The coat of arms goes back to beyond 1418; for in that year Alexander Trail, on account of his marvelous escape from a shipwreck, added the crest and motto.

Edward Trail, the father of Charles E., married Lydia C. Ramsburg, of German extraction, and of this marriage Charles Edward Trail was born in the city of Frederick on January 28, 1826. His father was a successful man, accumulated a good estate, and gave to the son a good education in the local schools, which was completed in Frederick College. He then studied law under Joseph M. Palmer, one of the leaders of the bar in that day, and was admitted as a member of the Frederick bar in 1849.

About the time of his entering upon the practice of law, Mr. Trail suffered from ill health; and after a year or two at the bar he abandoned the profession and took a tour in Europe. Returning from that with health measurably restored, he definitely abandoned the law, and devoted himself to the care of his large landed estate, which comprised a number of the best farms in the county.

In 1860 he became president of the Isabella Gas Company, a company which had been operating for a dozen or more years with very modest success, and which under his capable management became a very profitable enterprise. He eventually became sole owner of the company.

On the outbreak of the war between the States, Mr. Trail sided with the Union, and threw his influence into the scale in his part of the country, thus powerfully contributing to keep that section in line with the policies of the Federal government. Mr. Trail prior to the war had been a leader in the councils of the old Whig party, and like a majority of the men of that party in the border states, he gravitated into the Republican party. A skillful writer, having in his earlier life been a frequent contributor to the magazines and periodicals, he composed the first address to the people of Frederick County in support of the Union, and was elected president of the Union League of the county. He was appointed an aide on the staff of Governor Bradford, and was extremely active in aiding to organize the troops for the field. In 1863 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, and in 1864 sent to the State Senate, in which he served until 1867; and although urged to stand for a renomination, he declined. In the House he served as chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and on Military Affairs, and was given the thanks of that body at the end of the session for the energy and fidelity with which he had discharged his important duties. While in the Senate he served as chairman of the Committee on Education, and rendered most valuable aid in the organization of the Maryland system of public schools. He also served on the Judiciary Committee, for which he was thoroughly qualified by his legal attainments, and won a strong position in the Senate, not only by the soundness of his views, but also by his generosity and liberality toward his opponents.

Colonel Trail was always a man of much dignity, of courtly manners, and much personal charm. Had he cared to remain in politics, he could easily have been one of the foremost public men of his State; but his tastes did not lie in that direction, and his service was given only under the pressure of what seemed to be a stern necessity. After retiring to private life, seeing the necessity for a reform in the municipal administration of Frederick he originated, in 1870, a movement to reform the administration, and as president of the board of aldermen for three years contributed most valuable service. During that period, the present fine city hall was erected, Colonel Trail being chairman of the building committee. He served as a member of the board of trustees of the State School for the Deaf, located at Frederick, and took a profound interest in this worthy

institution, and as chairman of the building committee discharged his duties much to the satisfaction of the board of trustees and the General Assembly. His interest in every form of education has always been keen, and he therefore freely contributed service as president of the board of trustees of the Frederick Female Seminary.

In 1870 he was actively interested in the construction of the Frederick and Pennslyvania Railroad, and after serving for several years as a director was in 1878 made president of the line. In 1877 he was disabled for many months as the result of injuries received in a dreadful railroad wreck, but finally recovered fully, and in 1878 became president of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, as successor to Ezra Houck. This old bank dates from 1817, when it was first organized as a branch of the Westminster Bank; then in 1828 became an independent State bank, and in 1865 became a national bank. It has withstood the financial shocks of ninety-three years, during which it has had but six presidents. Mr. Ezra Houck, who was succeeded by Colonel Trail, had been connected with the bank for forty years. Colonel Trail retired from the presidency in 1893, and in 1905, was followed in that position by his son, Honorable Charles B. Trail, who for years was connected with the United States foreign service. Colonel Trail also gave valuable service to the Frederick Mutual Fire Insurance Company, as its president, in which position he served until his death in 1910.

He gave much time through life to the superintendence of his fine farms near Frederick, all of which are highly improved, and this farm superintendence, together with the hours spent in his excellent library, constituted his chief recreations. His religious affiliation was with the Episcopal Church. His residence, a handsome one built in 1855, was so far in advance of the architecture then prevailing, that it has served a most useful purpose in elevating the standard of taste in that section.

In 1851, Colonel Trail married Ariana, youngest daughter of Dr. John H. McElfresh, one of the prominent citizens of that section, and his young wife accompanied him on his tour over Europe during that year and the next. He had three sons and four daughters. Florence Trail, a daughter, enjoys considerable reputation as an author; and his eldest son, Charles B. Trail, after a long public service in the Diplomatic and consular department of the United States

government, has now succeeded his father in the presidency of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank.

Colonel Trail's unusually long life was spent in one town, and in his sixty years of active labor he never failed his fellow citizens in any emergency when he was needed. This is a record in which his descendants take justifiable pride.

Colonel Trail died May 8, 1910.

CHARLES BAYARD TRAIL

CHARLES BAYARD TRAIL, of Frederick, lawyer, diplomat and banker, comes of an old Scotch family which has been identified with Western Maryland for a number of generations. He was born in Frederick on February 2, 1857, son of Charles E. and Arianna (McElfresh) Trail. His descent is Scotch on both sides. He has in his veins, however, a strain of German blood, as his father's mother, Lydia C. Ramsburg, belonged to the Germans who originally settled Frederick and its vicinity about 1735. The Trail family was settled at Blebo, in County Fife, Scotland, many centuries ago, and the present Scotch family of that name is said to derive its descent from a nephew of Walter Trail, Archbishop of St. Andrews. The McElfresh family, to which Mr. Trail's mother belonged, is an old Scotch family, which has been settled in Western Maryland for more than one hundred and fifty years; for the old records of Frederick County show marriages of members of the family prior to the Revolution, and at least one during the Revolution, when John McElfresh married Rachel Dorsey, on May 4, 1778. Colonel Charles Edward Trail, father of Charles Bayard Trail, was born in 1826, and for a generation was one of the leading men of Maryland.

Charles Bayard Trail was a healthy boy. He was educated in Frederick College, in the Phillips-Andover (Massachusetts) Academy, and in Harvard University, graduating from Harvard in the class of 1878 with the degree of A.B. He then read law in the office of Hon. Milton G. Urner, one of the foremost lawyers of Maryland, and was admitted to the bar in his native town.

He naturally drifted into the Republican party, and that party being dominant in national affairs, the prominent young lawyer was sent in 1883 as secretary to the United States Legation in Brazil. He served in this capacity until 1887, when he resigned; and the next year, notwithstanding that a Democratic administration was in power, Secretary of State Bayard tendered him his old position with a new commission sighed by President Cleveland. This was due

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Thaddeus B. Thrall

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solely to a high appreciation of his past services and the record he had made. Naturally, Mr. Trail highly appreciated this appointment, but for private reasons was compelled to decline it. The next year the Republicans had again come into power, and he was tendered the appointment by President Harrison of consul at Marseilles, France. This appointment he accepted and served four years. He thus had the honor of having received commissions from three different Presidents, of two different political faiths.

In 1894, returning to Frederick, he took the position of vice-president of the Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank, serving in that capacity until 1905, when he succeeded to the presidency of the bank. His ten years of service in the diplomatic and consular service of the United States, not only gave him an opportunity to see the world, but also a vast range of knowledge about other countries, which has made him one of the best informed men of his section; and as no information is without value, he has found those ten years of experience of pronounced value in his later life. He is recognized as one of the able bankers of the State, and the institution which has so long been presided over by his father and himself, is prospering greatly under his management.

Mr. Trail's literary productions have been confined to the United States diplomatic and consular reports during his active service; and those men who have had occasion to go into these reports, made not only by Mr. Trail, but by other faithful consular officers, recognize the great value which they have been in the development of the country.

Mr. Trail finds his chief enjoyment in his home life. He is a vestryman of All Saints Episcopal Church, of Frederick, succeeding his father.

In 1889, Mr. Trail was married to Miss Grace Winebrener, of Frederick. Of this marriage six children have been born, of whom five are living—four daughters and one son—as follows: Grace Winebrener, Florence, Theresa McElfresh, Beatrice and Charles Bayard Trail, Jr. Mrs. Trail's father, Colonel D. C. Winebrener, was a native of Frederick, born in 1834 died in October, 1903. He was during his life one of the leading business men of Frederick, being a successful merchant, and serving for nine years as president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of which Mr. Trail is now president. He was descended from the Germans who first

settled Frederick, and who have given so many splendid citizens to Maryland. In the early history of the country the Winebreners were prominent in religious circles, one member of the family, John Winebrener, having founded the Winebrenerian church, of which society he was the bishop for many years.

In addition to the positions held by Mr. Trail as previously enumerated, and the public service rendered, he has been a director of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Frederick County, a trustee of the Frederick Female Seminary, and president of the Washington Turnpike. This presidency of the Washington Turnpike suggests some matter of great historical interest. This old road was chartered in 1804, it having been the intention of the United States government to assist in the construction of a macadamized road from Washington to Frederick, where a connection was to be made with the Frederick and Hagerstown Turnpike, chartered in the same year, and running out to the western country. The idea was to make of these national roads. Congress voted the appropration for the first section, extending from Washington to Rockville, Maryland, but the bill was vetoed by President Jefferson, for the reason given that the government could not under the Constitution engage in the building of roads. The idea, however, had taken root in the minds of the people, and outlived a Presidential veto even, and finally in 1823 the road was constructed.

There is also some matter of romantic interest connected with the Trail lands. The Trail farms, consisting of about two thousand acres of highly cultivated land in Frederick County, now managed by Mr. C. B. Trail and his brother Henry, have some interesting historical associations connected with them. Mr. Trail's own farm, the "South Hermitage," was the home from 1793 to 1819 of the de la Vincendieres, refugees from France during the "Reign of Terror" in that country. Madame de la Vincendieres escaped from Paris with Count Alexander de Valcourt and others in 1793 and came to Baltimore, where she met her husband, who at the same time had escaped from Santo Domingo, where there had been a frightful massacre of the French settlers by the slaves. From Baltimore the family moved to Frederick, where they purchased the "Hermitage." One of the daughters married Lieutenant Lowe, of the United States Army, and a son of that marriage, Enoch Louis Lowe, became Governor of Maryland about 1850. He was born on the "Hermitage."

The de la Vincendieres returned to France in 1836. From that time down to the present, during three generations, this land has been in the Trail family. On the "Hermitage" the battle of Monocacy was fought during the war between the States, and on it is erected a monument to the New Jersey troops who fell in that battle.

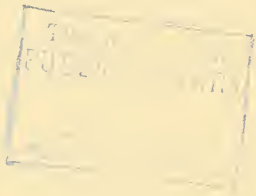
Charles Bayard Trail comes of good stock through every one of his ancestral lines. His own life is an illustration of the fact that good ancestry is a valuable asset, inasmuch as it is an inspiration for righteousness and honorable living. He has been a useful man and leader in his community, an example of correct living and high character, and enjoys the well merited respect of the people of the county, of which his family has now been an integral part for many generations.

WILLIAM PURNELL JACKSON

WILLIAM PURNELL JACKSON of Salisbury, one of the most prominent and progressive business men of the Eastern Shore, belongs to a notable family of that section. Mr Jackson was born in Salisbury on January 11, 1868; son of William Humphries and Arabella (Humphries Jackson.) His father is living, and is easily one of the foremost men of the Eastern Shore. W. H. Jackson has been a large lumber manufacturer, prominent in the Republican party, and has served several terms as a member of the Federal Congress, beginning with the Fifty-Seventh Congress. Ex-Governor E. E. Jackson was a brother of William H. Jackson, and uncle of William Purnell Jackson. The family name of Jackson is derived from the Apostle James. This looks like a far cry, but it is easy enough to dig it out. The French equivalent for James is *Jacques*. The English pronounce it Jacks or Jack,—and Jackson was merely "the son of Jack." There are two main branches of the family,—the English and Scotch-Irish. President Andrew Jackson and General "Stonewall" Jackson belonged to the Scotch-Irish. The Eastern Shore of Maryland family belong to the English stock.

William P. Jackson was a healthy boy, with pronounced mechanical tastes. He went to the Wicomico County schools, and attended the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover, Delaware. A temporary failure of health caused him to stop school. At the age of fourteen, he did active work around a box factory, in which business his father was largly interested. He was for a short time in Washington, D. C., in his early youth, and engaged in the lumber business there as an employee of E. E. Jackson and Company. Within a year, he was sold an interest in the business, and, with an uncle, had charge of the Washington office until 1889. The firm then dissolved partnership, and Mr. Jackson returned to Salisbury, where he organized a lumber business with his father, under the firm name of W. H. Jackson and Son. In 1893, the Jackson Brothers' Company, Inc., was organized, and of this company Mr. Jackson has been secretary and treasurer since its organization. They operate two large

Yours truly
W. J. Jackson



mills in which they make box-shooks, finished flooring and ceiling lumber. This business has grown to very large proportions under the capable management of its proprietors, and is a most valuable industry for Salisbury. But Mr. Jackson does not confine himself to one industry. A man of much enterprise and large-minded, he is an investor in many enterprises which are of value to the community and which afford a moderate profit to the investor. He has been a director of the Salisbury National Bank for seventeen years, and for several years past its president. He was one of the organizers and is president of the Home Gas Company. He was one of the organizers and vice-president of the Salisbury Ice Company. Identified with the Republican party and an active politician—which seems to be a Jackson trait—he has not been a seeker of public office, and retired from the city council, of which he was a most valuable member, because party politics were introduced into that body. He is very prominent in the councils of his party in the State and a member of the National Republican Committee.

Mr. Jackson is an extensive traveler. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America, and finds much recreation in automobiling. He has traveled over the greater part of the world, many of his expeditions having been made in his automobile.

He has been twice married. In 1890, to Miss Sallie McCombs daughter of A. P. McCombs of Havre de Grace, Maryland; and subsequent to her death, in 1900 he was married to Miss Katharine Shelmerdine, daughter of George C. Shelmerdine of Philadelphia. He has four children.

As an illustration of his business enterprise, it may be mentioned that a shirt factory was projected some years back in Salisbury; and though Mr. Jackson knew but little about the manufacture of shirts, he knew that it would be helpful to the community, and there was no good reason why shirts could not be made in Salisbury as cheaply as elsewhere. So he became President of the Jackson and Weisbach Company, manufacturers of shirts, which has built up a large and successful business.

His public spirit is evidenced by his presidency of the Peninsula General Hospital, which is purely a work of benevolence and useful service without compensation. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and holds official position in that organization. He is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, the

Order of Elks, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, the Racquet Club and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia.

A young man of forty-two, he has achieved the highest position in business circles; has won a recognized position in the political life of his section; is a social leader; a strong upholder of the religious and moral life of his community, and in all respects a most valuable and useful citizen.

Yours Sincerely
George A. Blake

GEORGE AUGUSTUS BLAKE

GEORGE A. BLAKE of Baltimore, contractor and builder, was born in the "Emerald Isle." He comes of that gallant stock which has carried the Irish name and fame into every corner of the world, which has shed its blood upon the battlefield of nearly every country, which has contributed its muscle to the upbuilding of our railroads and bridges and great cities, which has contributed in our own country many of our best and most patriotic leaders, and which now, after a long night of sorrow and almost despair, is rebuilding upon the green hills of Ireland a new and more prosperous commonwealth.

George A. Blake's parents were Martin George and B. Kelly Blake. His father was a farmer,—and the fact that he was a farmer in Ireland in 1835 shows that he must have been a man of staunch material, because that was truly a desperate day in the history of that country. The family has long been known in Ireland and occupied for generations an honorable station. According to undoubted historical records, it was founded by Richard Blake, a soldier of fortune who accompanied Prince John to Ireland in 1185, and for gallant service rendered was rewarded with considerable grants of land in the counties of Galway and Mayo. Richard Blake, who carried his fortunes upon his spear point, was the progenitor of a long line of distinguished soldiers, statesmen and good citizens in private life. In the peerage of Great Britain today, Sir Valentine Blake, fourteenth Baronet of Menlough, and Erroll Augustus James Henry Blake, fourth Baron Wallscourt, represent lineal descendants of the old soldier of 1185.

George A. Blake's people migrated to the United States, and young Blake was reared principally in Baltimore, obtaining his education chiefly at St. Vincent's School, and developed pronounced taste for works upon architecture, which was an indication of the direction that his future life was to take. He commenced business life with Keller and Merrell on Smith's Wharf about 1850. He was then a boy of fifteen, and this was a mercantile business. The boy

did not like mercantile pursuits,—his tastes running to carpentry and to building; and at the suggestion of a wise mother, he took up that line of work which has developed into his present large business.

In earlier life, like many young men, he had a little of the roving spirit and drifted West. He was in Chicago when there were scarcely any railroads west of that city and its total population was 43,000. He was in St. Louis when its total population was 50,000. He tried Iowa, living there for a time, and intended to make it his home; acquired property, and after he married,—now more than fifty years ago,—he thought he would go out there to live, but his home town drew him back. That Mr. Blake is a good stayer in everything he undertakes is to be seen in this Iowa incident. Property that he acquired there he still owns; as he says, he has been paying taxes in Iowa for fifty years. He has been engaged in the building business in Baltimore forty-five years. In north and east Baltimore he has built between two and three hundred houses,comprising some of the finest in the city. He built the first fire-proof business building in town, known as "The Fireman's Building," and the first fire-proof residence in the city, Graham Bowdoin's on Charles Street, near Chase. On Eutaw Place, on Charles Street, on St. Paul Street, in the best residence quarters, his work is everywhere seen. Now one of the oldest, he has always been one of the safest and best of Baltimore's builders of this generation. Amongst other pieces of work done by him, may be mentioned the notable Ross Winan's residence. His buildings have not only satisfied his customers or clients, but have made him money, and his standing in business and as a citizen has caused his services to be in demand outside of his own business. He has been a director in the Traders' Bank, the Commonwealth Bank, Border State Savings Bank, and First National Bank, and he is still active in this work. For eighteen years he served as trustee of Bay View Asylum.

In politics, he is an independent, and tries conscientiously to vote for the best man. His religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic Church and he has his membership in the St. Ignatius Parish.

Speaking of recreations ,he admits that he likes to drive occasionally,— and this word "occasionally" gives a clew to his character— he doesn't let his recreations come in the way of his occupation.

Mr. Blake has a patriarchal family. On the twenty-sixth of

May, 1856, he married Harriet Griggs, daughter of Captain Wm. Griggs of Baltimore, one of the old families of St. Mary's County; and of this marriage eleven children have been born, six of whom are now living. In this day of small families, this is truly a remarkable record; and if, as some of our thoughtful citizens claim, he is the most valuable man to the commonwealth who has the largest number of children, then Mr. Blake is truly a most valuable citizen. But, with or without children, George A. Blake has been for Baltimore a most useful and valuable ctizen, because any man who contributes work,—honest work, and who in so doing adds to the beauty and comfort of the city, is a valuable asset to the city wherein he labors.

CHARLES ENGLISH HENDERSON

CHARLES ENGLISH HENDERSON, who is now spending his life in honorable retirement at his beautiful country home near Easton, known as "The Rest," though not an aged man, has to his credit a record of achievement equaled by few men in our country. Mr. Henderson is widely known as one of the most prominent and able railway officials of the country. Few men would recognize him if spoken of as "Doctor," and yet that was his early profession. He was born in Jefferson County, Virginia (now a part of West Virginia), on September 25, 1844; son of Richard and Elizabeth Ann Beall (English) Henderson. His father, Richard Henderson, was a planter—a cultivated gentleman of much kindness, industrious habits, high character and clear mind.

Mr. Henderson is of mixed Scotch and English descent, and his ancestral lines will be referred to at a later point in this sketch. He was educated in a private school supported by his parents and their neighbors on adjacent plantations, followed by a course at the academy in Georgetown, D. C. He was being fitted to enter the junior class at Princeton, where his brother, uncle and grandfather had graduated, when the outbreak of the war between the States put an end to his studies. He became a private in Company B, of the 12th Virginia Cavalry; participated in all the desperate campaigns of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, up to the Battle of the Wilderness on the 5th of May ,1864, when he was badly wounded and his right arm paralyzed for about two years as the result of this wound in the neck and shoulder. The war being ended, he became a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in the class of 1867–68. He entered upon the practice of medicine as resident physician at Bayview Hospital, Baltimore; afterwards practiced at Martinsburg, West Virginia, but natural tendencies were too strong for him, so he gave up his profession and entered railway service in the west as a clerk at Fort Scott, Kansas, which was then the terminus of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway, now known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Mem-

Very truly yours
C. H. Henderson.

phis Railway, later merged into the Frisco Lines. This was the beginning of a great career. He became chief clerk in the office of the general freight and passenger agent to the road in Kansas City, and later chief clerk to the general superintendent. He remained in Kansas City more than ten years, biding his time and doing his duty faithfully in these clerical capacities. He was then employed to examine the route for the Memphis extension of the line, and in taking up the stock and bonds of the Springfield and Southwestern Railway, now a part of the Memphis extension. The best evidence of the ability with which he discharged this duty is found in the fact that the extension was built almost exactly on the route selected on this preliminary reconnaissance.

In September, 1879, he took a step up, being then appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Atchison and Nebraska Railway. He held this place until the road was sold to the Burlington and Missouri River Railway, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system. The Burlington and Missouri River Railway tendered him a position similar to the one he had been holding; but he felt compelled to decline the offer, because he had committed himself to taking a position on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway. It is worthy of note that the man who succeeded to this position by reason of his declination, Mr. George B. Harris, is now president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.

On March 31, 1880, Mr. Henderson located in Indianapolis as auditor and cashier of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway. He was soon promoted assistant general manager, and then general manager, which position he retained until 1886, whe he was appointed receiver; and after the foreclosure, became general manager of the reorganized company. He remained in this position until the sale of the road to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway in 1889, this sale having been effected largely through his own efforts. During his residence of about ten years in Indianapolis, in addition to the duties already mentioned he was for the greater part of the time general manager of the Ohio Southern Railway. For two years, he was receiver of the Danville, Olney and Ohio River Railway, and for two years agent for the purchasers of, and in charge of the operation of the Dayton and Ironton and the Dayton and Toledo Railways, now part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway.

After the sale of the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railway, he was offered a position with the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and on December 1, 1889, was appointed general manager of that company. This position which carried with it the charge of the sales of the coal of this, the greatest anthracite coal company in the world, and the most important factor in the anthracite coal trade in America, he held for more than thirteen years until October 1, 1903, when he was appointed first vice-president of that company.

We now come to the most important feature in his career. While holding this position, he was appointed on November 25, 1896, second vice-president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, in charge of its freight traffic. This position he resigned May 1, 1908; and in order that the readers of this sketch may grasp the magnitude of the work done by Mr. Henderson in those twelve years, there is appended here verbatim an editorial in the Philadelphia "North American" of Thursday, April 16, 1908, which is a remarkable tribute from a great daily paper to an unassuming man for a work of tremendous value to the community, done by him without expectation of compliments, and merely as a part of the day's work and in the performace of his duties to his employers:

"Yesterday the resignation of the second vice-president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway was accepted, and by May 1 he will have retired to private life. Not many of our readers knew even of the existence of this man. Yet, since he came to Philadelphia from the West twelve years ago he has performed so great a service to this city that we believe every Philadelphian should know and acknowledge the debt which this whole community owes to Charles E. Henderson.

"When Mr. Henderson came to the Reading, in 1896, and took charge of the general management of its freight traffic he came with full knowledge of two things.

"First, he knew what the Reading was. He knew that the system was comparatively unimportant when contrasted with stronger systems in practically the same territory. He knew that it was virtually a local and not a trunk line. He knew that between the two terminals in the state, Williamsport and Shippensburg, and including its New York branch, the Reading had a total mileage of less than 1200 miles, counting every line owned, leased or controlled,

while its load of debt had sent the company staggering into the hands of receivers on three different occasions, the latest such period having lasted for three years prior to Mr. Henderson's coming.

"It was not remarkable, of course, that Mr. Henderson should know these facts. Everybody knew them.

"But he knew something more—something that few Philadelphians knew then and that even a majority now fail to understand. He knew the magnitude of Philadelphia's natural undeveloped commercial advantages.

"He was an inlander. His whole training had been far removed from problems of open carriage. Yet it was as if this clear-eyed man of the West had stood upon a high mountain and had seen mapped out before him the most advantageous point of shipment for all the outgoing and incoming commerce of a dozen states.

"He was not a Philadelphian, and had no sentimental reason to exalt this city. He simply saw before him a business proposition and he faced it with a mind untainted with obsolete Philadelphia business traditions.

"He was not blinded nor warped nor stilled by local entanglements. He was not overawed by the bigness of America's greatest trunk line. Seemingly he gave no thought to the overwhelming power of that competitor with its backing by the great banking institutions.

"He came simply as a business man, a railroad man, a westerner with the keenness of vision and energy of action that change an empty site into a thriving city in the West in less time than the life of a generation.

"He came to a road in the throes of reorganization, a road that long had been too crippled to be ambitious. Yet he set instantly about a work that has had much to do with these two matters of record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the freight traffic of the Reading yielded a gross revenue of $15,990,707, while the corresponding figures last year were $35,090,359.

"This naturally was not the work of any one man. But no man had so great a share in the accomplishment as Mr. Henderson.

"The plan of this man was not to capture old business from any other corporation but to create new business for the city. With an intrastate railroad for his only tool he undertook the development of a foreign commerce that then did not exist.

"He saw the possibilities of Philadelphia as a port. He saw the millions upon millions of freight moving in both directions, moving by land and by water, past the doors of this city. And he went to work to attract a part of that great tonnage to Philadelphia.

"He built the great Port Richmond yards. It was characteristic of his foresight that he considered a perfect shipping terminal the first need of a company that had no foreign commerce.

"His next efforts were directed to inducing transatlantic steamship lines to inaugurate regular freight service to and from this port in connection with the Reading Railway. The result has been that twelve years from the time that the Reading had no foreign commerce these steamships load regularly at Reading piers: the Hamburg-American, to Hamburg; the Allan, to Glasgow; the Philadelphia Transatlantic, to London; the Manchester liners to Manchester, and the Cosmopolitan, to Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Dunkirk, Christiania, Stettin and the Baltic ports by trans-shipment.

"And this road, that twelve years ago had no traffic, last year saw 152 sailings from its piers against 150 regular sailings clearing from other piers in the transatlantic service.

"The development has hurt no one. The company's merchandise commerce which amounted last year to 1,744,420 tons, was diverted from no other carrier. It is an example of new blood and broad ideas creating new commerce.

"It is the fruition of a work that began twelve years ago from nothing, and, without affecting injuriously in any way the traffic of the great trunk lines of the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, resulted last year in this comparatively small road doing 55 per cent of the export and import business of this port.

"To close readers of the "North American" this chapter of railroad history is proof of every contention we have made concerning the physical advantages of this city over every other port on our Atlantic seaboard. Those who have not followed our repeated arguments in the past we urge earnestly to inform themselves concerning what this one quiet, unobtrusive railroad official has done.

"But to those influences which have permitted this river to shoal, these docks to decay and the impression become prevalent in this city and to be distributed broadcast throughout the country that Philadelphia is not the most logical and economical depot for Atlantic shipments, we say that the work of Charles E. Henderson in Philadelphia, which he ends voluntarily to take up a life of well-

earned leisure, constitutes an indictment of each and every one guilty of such criminal neglect of this city and its commerce."

In 1908, Mr. Henderson felt that he had earned his rest. Country-born and bred, he had retained always his love for the country, and on that account, and also because he thought it would be a means of health and happiness for himself and family, he had purchased in 1893 the beautiful country home of the late Admiral Buchanan (commander of the *Merrimac* in its famous engagement with the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads during the Civil War) situated on the Miles River in Talbot County, Maryland, and one of the best known and most attractive places on the Eastern Shore. As stated, he felt that he had earned his rest, and he yearned for the delights of this pleasant home. So, in 1908, he resigned these great places and became a permanent resident of the Eastern Shore. He has identified himself with the people of that section, and is a member of the board of the Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore. A student through life of the classics, and also partial to history, he holds membership in the Pennsylvania and Maryland Historical Societies. His political affiliation has always been with the Democratic party. He finds much delightful recreation in these latter years in operating his farm and in aquatic sports. He attends the Episcopal Church.

On October 22, 1879, Mr. Henderson was married in Kansas City, to Miss Ida M. Lynn, daughter of William Lynn, for a long time treasurer of Muskingum County, Ohio. Three children have been born to them. Of these, two are living; Charles English Henderson, Jr., born in Indianapolis November 23, 1888; William Lynn Henderson, born in Philadelphia, December 8, 1894.

Mr. Henderson is having prepared an ancestral chart and biography of each known ancestor of his family. This little book he proposes to dedicate to his boys,—and perhaps no better insight can be obtained into his character than the dedicatory page dictated by him and here given in his own words:

"To My Boys,
CHARLES ENGLISH HENDERSON, JR.,
AND
WILLIAM LYNN HENDERSON,
with the hope that they may prove
worthy descendants of their and my ancestors as shown
herein,
this little book is dedicated.

When temptation comes, as come it does to all in the fierce struggle of life, may they always remember the motto of their family name: "Sola Virtus Nobilitat," and ever keep in mind that a hand pointing to a star, with the words beneath, "Ad Astra per Aspera" is engraven on the family crest.

May the records of their lives be such that when the call comes, they may, with no blot on their escutcheons, but with clean hands and pure hearts be ready to answer the summons.

If the facts gathered herein, showing, that so far as known, none of those from whom they are descended have proven false to a trust, or led ignoble or unworthy lives, shall aid them in keeping a higher and better standard for their own, the time and labor given to its preparation will not have been expended in vain by its compiler.

C. E. Henderson."

As mentioned in an earlier paragraph, Mr. Henderson is of mixed Scotch and English descent, and his ancestral lines contain so many of the strong names in Maryland and Virginia, that it is of interest to mention a few of these. Richard Henderson came from Blantyre Scotland, in 1756; settled at Bladensburg Maryland; was the purchaser and joint owner of the Antietam Iron Works until his death in 1802.

John Brice came from Bucks County, England about 1700. He was one of the signers of the petition for the charter for the town of Annapolis in 1708, and was ancestor of the numerous Brice family, of the Hammonds, and other prominent families in Maryland.

James Frisby came from London, England, to Virginia in 1651; moved to Maryland in 1665; settled on the Sassafras River in Kent and Cecil Counties. He was a member of the Governor's Council, and a large land holder.

Augustine Herman came from Holland as an officer of the Dutch West India Company in 1633; settled at New Amsterdam (now New York), and moved to Maryland about 1665, and became proprietor of the famous "Bohemia Manor" in Cecil County, Maryland and in Delaware. Another tradition says that Augustine Herman came from Bohemia; was a distinguished surveyor, and was granted twenty-two thousand acres of land by the Colony of Maryland in payment of his service as surveyor, and that he named this place "Bohemia Manor" in honor of his native country. He was a most accomplished man.

Matthias Vanderheyden, one of the first Naval Officers of the Chesapeake, came to Maryland from New Amsterdam about 1680. He settled on a part of Bohemia Manor; was ancestor of many of

the Bordleys, Jennings, Randolphs, Dulaneys and other noted families of Maryland and Virginia.

Richard Johns of the Cliffs of Calvert, came from Bristol, England, in 1670. He was a prominent Quaker; was an ancestor of Johns Hopkins; of Chancellor Johns of Delaware; of Bishop Johns of Virginia, and other notable men.

Matthew Howard was one of the five Howard brothers who settled on the Severn River and that vicinity about 1665. He came from Maryland to Virginia, and probably from Norfolk County, England, to Virginia.

Colonel Ninian Beall came from Scotland about 1658; settled on the Patuxent River near Upper Marlborough and was a noted Indian fighter.

Running over these names, all of which appear in Mr. Henderson's ancestral line, is almost like calling the roll of the great families of Maryland.

A man with the wide and successful business experience of Mr. Henderson,—for the record already given shows it to have been wide, and his prudence in management made it successful, for he was wise enough never to dabble in outside interests beyond investing his savings in real estate and in good investment securities, (he is a large owner of valuable property in the city of Duluth which he purchased when that was an infant town, and which has had an immense increase in value), naturally has decided convictions as to how the young man starting in life should conduct himself with a view to winning the largest possible measure of success; and this sketch can be concluded in no better manner than to give these opinions in his own words, which are clear cut, pointed and practical:

"Never to expect to get something for nothing, but to render full value for what you receive or for which you are paid. If an employee (as most men are in some form) to endeavor to do the work better than the person whom you succeed, and to learn to do the work of the next higher position as well or better than the one occupying that position so that when vacancies occur or opportunity for advancement comes there will be no question about your fitness to occupy the higher position. To be satisfied to give in value more than you are paid, rather than to be paid more than you are worth.

"To be loyal, honest and efficient and faithful to any trust, and if possible to be beyond suspicion of anything that is false or unworthy."

WALTER ROBEY TOWNSEND

WALTER R. TOWNSEND, of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore County on July 20, 1857, son of Wilson and Mary L. (Robey) Townsend.

Mr. Townsend's family is an old one as families go in America, but a much older one in Great Britain, where its authentic history goes back for many centuries. In great Britain the name seems to be indifferently spelled *Townsend* or *Townshend.* The oldest family appears to be the Townshends of Raynham, and the present head of the family in Great Britain is the Marquess Townshend. Branches of the family have been settled in Scotland and Ireland for many generations. The Maryland branch was founded on the Eastern Shore shortly after the first settlement of the colony. As far back as 1683, we find John Townsend one of the legatees of Henry Townsend. Perry Townsend, great grandfather of Walter R. Townsend, was born in Talbot County, and was the first of the family to settle in Baltimore County. His son, Mathias B. Townsend, was born in Talbot County in 1802. He was one of the best known sportsmen of his time, and the Porter's Bar Ducking Shore, which was his property is still held by a member of the family. Wilson Townsend, son of Mathias, was a large land owner in Baltimore County, and for forty years was identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a capable man, in addition to his farming being connected with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for sometime as a local agent, then as contractor, later as a confidential agent. His connection with that road extended over thirty-seven years, that road being a part of the system of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He served as a justice of the peace, and as a school commissioner of Baltimore County. He took a keen interest in public affairs, and was influential in the counsels of the Democratic party. In 1877 he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates by a majority of over nineteen hundred. During his entire life he was a strong advocate of the temperance cause. He married Miss Mary L. Robey, of Prince George County, Maryland, daughter of Walter W. and Elizabeth (Haynes) Robey.

Very Truly Yours
Walter R. Townsend

Walter R. Townsend was reared in the country. After attending the county schools and the Baltimore public schools, he completed his education at the Baltimore City College. He then entered the law office of Linthicum and Alexander, prominent lawyers, and after two years of study, was admitted to the bar in 1881.

He began practice in that year, and that he promptly made reputation is shown by the fact that in 1886, five years later he was elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland. At the next term of that body he was chosen reading clerk of the House, and served in that capacity four terms. He was then elected reading clerk of the Senate, and served in that capacity five terms, making a total connection of over twenty years with the General Assembly. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and is recognized as an influential man. Devoting himself to the duties of his party, pursuing no object distinct from the public good, he is accustomed to contemplate at a distance critical situations in which the party might be placed.

Mr. Townsend is affiliated with a number of fraternal societies, and a number of social clubs. His church membership is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is a profound believer in the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has never wavered in his allegiance to that organization during the long years in which it has been a minority party in the nation. The present outlook, therefore, for the rehabilitation of the historic old party under which the nation made such phenomenal growth in the first half of the last century, is to him a matter of profound satisfaction. He is a sound lawyer and a useful citizen, and is in his day the same good worker for the commonwealth that his ancestors have been in Maryland for two hundred and fifty years.

On May 20, 1886, he was married to Miss Cora Farmer, a native of Virginia, daughter of Major M. Farmer. Mr. Townsend has no children. His mother and sister, Lizzie T. Douglas, wife of J. Malcolm Douglas, civil engineer, and their son, Malcolm T. Douglas, reside on the old home place, Sunny Side.

WILLIAM KENNEDY CROMWELL

THE manufacture of cotton duck has long been one of the leading industries of Baltimore. Many of the armies of Europe, and both the Russian and Japanese armies in the Manchurian campaign, were sheltered in tents made in Baltimore. With the manufacture of cotton duck, from the earliest days of the industry, the Cromwells were closely identified. Their business sagacity and enterprise did much to build up the great industry. Richard Cromwell was for a long time president of the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Company, and later of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co.

His eldest son, William Kennedy Cromwell, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, on the 18th day of April, 1862. His mother was Mary Josephine (Kennedy) Cromwell. Mary Kennedy Cromwell was a daughter of William Kennedy, one of the famous company of sea captains who carried Baltimore commerce and the reputation of the Baltimore clipper ships into every corner of the world seventy-five years ago. At the age of twenty-one, Capt. Kennedy was the owner of his own vessel, sailing for various foreign ports. He married Mary Ann Jenkins, daughter of William Jenkins of the well known Baltimore family of that name, whose homestead was on the old York Road, just north of Boundary Avenue, and consisted of a large tract of land which was subsequently divided among his children. William Jenkins was in the tanning business. It was very natural that the sea-captain should have at the gate of "Oak Hill," his residence, an old anchor, which has since been transferred to the church lot of St. Ann's Church, built by Capt. Kennedy and named in honor of his wife Ann.

In 1845 when the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Company was founded William Kennedy, Benjamin DeFord, Francis White and Thomas Whitridge, were among the earliest supporters of the Cotton Duck manufacturing interest, and Capt. Kennedy, by reason of his business abilities, became the leading spirit in the movement.

Very truly yours,

W. K. Cornwell

The Cromwell family furnished to England in the person of Oliver Cromwell a man whom the best historians now concede to have divided with Alfred the Great the honor of being the two greatest men England has ever produced. In the disturbed time of the revolution in England when Cromwell was fighting the royalists, several members of the Cromwell family migrated to the new country. We know that John Cromwell came to New York in 1650, and in the next twenty-five years it is said that several other members of the family came over the water, due to their unpopularity in England after Charles II regained the throne. The Maryland branch owned the family estate in Anne Arundel County just south of "Long Bridge," and known under the name of "Belle Grove." This Long Bridge was built by Mr. Richard Cromwell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was owned and operated by him until it was bought by the city of Baltimore about twenty years ago.

Young Cromwell's early years were spent in the country, his home being in Baltimore County, and he grew up with a love for country life, and all the manly sports and amusements of the country. including hunting. His father gave him the advantage of a fine education. He was sent as a young boy to Loyola College in Baltimore, and to the Pen Lucy private school. Of this school Richard Malcolm Johnston, the distinguished writer and man of letters, was head master. Having thoroughly prepared himself for college, Mr. Cromwell entered Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884. His desire was to become a lawyer and accordingly he entered as a student at Harvard Law School, and remained there two sessions. But before graduating he was compelled by the state of his health to leave, returning home in 1886. The following year, much to his own regret, he abandoned the idea of practicing law, and in deference to the wishes of his father he entered upon a business career in the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Mills. His family was largely interested in the mills, his father being president of the company, and it seemed desirable that he should learn the business. His entry into the Mount Vernon Mill was the beginning of a successful career in a great industry. He became vice-president and general manager of the Mount Vernon Company, and vice-president of the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company. Later on, after the formation of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company—that is, in 1896,—Mr. William

K. Cromwell acquired control of the Gandy Belting Company manufacturing cotton duck belting for the transmission of power and other purposes. The connection of the Cromwells with the Gandy Belting Company is an illustration of their business capacity. Maurice Gandy of England, the founder of the business, was at one time the Liverpool agent for the Mt. Vernon Cotton Duck Company. He conceived the idea of making belting out of a modified form of sail cloth which he had been for years selling to the ship owners for sails. He exploited a company for the purpose of carrying out his idea in England, and duplicated that company in America in 1880, locating in Baltimore as the place for manufacturing his belting. In 1886 the company went into the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Richard Cromwell was appointed receiver. Mr. Cromwell as receiver conducted the business so successfully that by 1896 he had paid all of its debts with interest, and when in that year it was reorganized, Mr. William K. Cromwell was elected its president; and its career has since been one of unbroken prosperity.

In the prosecution of the manufacturing enterprises with which he was connected. Mr. Cromwell was brought face to face with the protective tariff. He and his family have always been Democrats; but he became convinced that American manufacturers should be protected to a certain extent from outside or foreign competition by means of the tariff tax. The Democratic party was opposed to this policy, and so he left that party and joined the Republican, the party of protection and protective tariff.

The manufacturing business in which Mr. Cromwell is engaged, while sufficiently absorbing and exacting, has never entirely occupied the time and energies of this active and diligent man of affairs. For fifteen years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company, which operates lines of steamships along the Atlantic Coast from Boston to Florida. This company has contributed in no small degree to the upbuilding of Baltimore and the importance of its port.

Other companies in which Mr. Cromwell is a director, are the Baltimore Mutual Fire Insurance Company; The Patapsco Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the Maryland Mutual Fire Insurance Company,—all members of the New England Factory Association.

But Mr. Cromwell does not limit his activities to business and the acquisition of wealth. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is

always ready to contribute his share to social and other obligations. He is a member of the Catholic Church. For fifteen years he has been one of the trustees of St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys. This is a large and well-conducted reformatory in charge of the Catholic Church. The work of this great school is of especial interest to Mr. Cromwell, for he is a strong advocate of education, and believes that in connection with religious training, it is the best agency for uplifting the people. In his own experience he has found that his study of the law (although he never completed the course nor engaged in the practice of the profession,) and the knowledge of the law that he gained at Harvard, have been of enduring advantage to him.

In social as in business life Mr. Cromwell is prominent. He is a member of some of the leading clubs; namely, the Maryland, the Merchants, and the Baltimore Country Club, and also of the Bachelor's Cotillion.

On the 28th of November, 1894 Mr. Cromwell married Miss Sallie B. S. Franklin, daughter of Col. W. S. Franklin, of Baltimore. To this marraige have been born four children, all of whom are living.

CHARLES JAMES ORRICK

CHARLES JAMES ORRICK, merchant of Cumberland, at the head of the oldest and largest wholesale grocery house in that city, was born in Honeywood, Berkley County, Virginia, on November 8, 1850; son of James Campbell and Susan (Pendleton) Orrick. Mr. Orrick's father was an able merchant, largely interested in the grain business and in flour milling. He was a man of strong and positive character.

The Orrick family is of Scotch descent, long known in that country, where the name is spelled Orrock, and has given name to a parish in Scotland. The ancient coat of arms borne by the family in Scotland is thus described by Burke, the great English authority: Sa. on a chev. betw. three mullets ar. as many chessrooks of the first. Crest—A falcon perched ppr. Motto, Solus Christus mea rupes.

This branch of the family first settled in Eastern Maryland; thence to Virginia. Mr. Orrick's mother was a member of the Pendelton family of Virginia, prominent for many generations in that State, and of English descent. In the present generation the members of the Orrick family appear to have inherited a full measure of the Scotch stability of character, and a brother of the subject of this sketch who has recently died, the Reverend W. P. Orrick, D.D., was an eminent minister of the Episcopal Church, being rector of Christ Cathedral at Reading, Pennsylvania at the time of his death.

When Mr. Orrick was a small boy his father moved to Cumberland, and practically his entire life has been spent in that city. His father's means enabled him to give the boy the best educational advantages. He was trained in the private schools at Cumberland; in the Allegany County Academy; in a classical school at Charlestown, West Virginia; and concluded his school career by taking special courses in chemistry, mineralogy and metallurgy at Lehigh University. While a student at Lehigh, he was assistant to Doctor Chandler, head of the school of chemistry, and upon graduation was offered the position of assistant professor of Chemistry, for which he had a natural adaptation; but constrained by a sense of duty, his father's

Yours truly
C. Jas Orrick

health at that time being precarious, he returned to Cumberland and took up a business life as a junior partner in the wholesale grain business then being conducted by the father, and which had been established in 1863. This business in its inception was a wholesale grain business with a flour-milling attachment. Under the management of Mr. J. C. Orrick, it had been successful; but the son saw what he thought was a wider opportunity. In 1882, he purchased his father's interest in the grain business, and added to it a wholesale grocery business,—later on dropping the grain and milling business entirely. The firm of J. C. Orrick and Son then established was the first exclusive wholesale grocery house between Baltimore and the Ohio River. In 1887 the business was incorporated under the present style of J. C. Orrick and Son Company, with Mr. Charles James Orrick as president. There has never been a break in the growth or the prosperity of this business. First the father, and now the son have shown the possession of eminent business ability, and they have built up a truly colossal business when the size of the city is considered. The capital stock of the company is $150,000; their plant covers a lot 100 by 200 feet, with a branch at Piedmont and Grafton, West Virginia. Great shipments of goods go out day after day throughout the territory covered by them in Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. They keep eight traveling men employed and it requires sixty employees in the home establishment to carry forward the business. While carrying a general wholesale grocery stock like that of other establishments of its kind, this company makes a specialty of certain brands of goods upon which they put their own name or some trade mark of their own and the Falcon Brand of groceries is widely known throughout that section. Their "Old Virginia" hams and breakfast bacon have a wide reputation. Himself a man of the first order of ability, Mr. Orrick has attracted to him other men of ability with the result that the business steadily grows year by year.

But Mr. Orrick is not merely a business man. Starting in life with a liberal education, he has been a constant reader and student, and is a man of wide information and culture. In the life of the community he is a most prominent factor. He assisted in organizing the Young Men's Christian Association in Cumberland; is a trustee in the local and State bodies and served as State chairman for several years. He has a winter home in Riverside, California, and serves the

Episcopal Church in that place as a vestryman thus extending his religious activities even to the other side of the continent. He has served as water commissioner for Cumberland, and as secretary of the Board of Trade. He was president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association during its four years of existence. He is Past Grand Officer in the Royal Arcanum of Maryland; a member of the National Union; of the American Academy of Social and Political Science and the Public Health Association. A lover of baseball as a boy, he gets his present physical culture in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association to which he has given so much time and labor. His political affiliation is with the Republican party, but he confines his political activity to the exercise of the voting franchise.

In 1873, Mr. Orrick was married to Miss Helen M. Lewis, daughter of Resin and Eliza (Pennington) Lewis, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Of the five children born to them three are now living: Jesse Lewis; Virginia Pendelton, now Mrs. Carpenter, and Helen Marr, now Mrs. Sloan.

Mr. Orrick has at times been a contributor to the newspapers on questions of civic betterment and current interest.

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Yours faithfully,

W. F. Allen

WILLIAM FRANCIS ALLEN

A FIVE-HUNDRED-acre garden is calculated to give one enlarged ideas of the gardening business. Indeed, to most of us who find a little plat of ground fifty-by-one hundred a considerable job to wrestle over during the mellow spring and warm summer days, a five-hundred-acre garden looms up as a very formidable proposition. And yet, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland there lives a man, William Francis Allen, who runs near Salisbury a five-hundred-acre garden. He does not call it that, but that's what it is. He calls it a "plantation and nursery." But the system of cultivation pursued, and the results obtained are distinctly those of the most scientific truck farmer. Where other gardeners plant in small patches, Mr. Allen plants in acres. For example: In one season we find on his place seventy-five acres of strawberries; fifteen acres of dewberries; seventy-five acres of canteloupes; forty acres of cucumbers; twenty-five acres of sweet potatoes, and twenty-five acres of other truck. Coming down to results, he can show shipments in one season, 75,000 quarts of strawberries; 25,000 quarts of dewberries; 10,000 half-barrels of cucumbers; 1,700 three-peck crates of peaches; forty carloads of canteloupes; fifty carloads of watermelons. One is not surprised to learn that on this great estate, one hundred carloads of horse manure and fertilizer are used annually, and that the gross returns are $75,000. The quality of the fruit, vegetables and plants shipped by this immense garden and nursery is such that Mr. Allen's name is known not only all over the United States and Canada, but even unto the isles of the sea. He practically furnishes all the strawberry plants used upon the Bermuda Islands.

Now, let's look a little while at this man and see how all this has come about. He is a comparatively young man, born in the county where he now lives, on February 25, 1867, which shows him to be now in the meridian of life. His parents were Albert James and Elizabeth (Twilly) Allen. His father was in the earlier part of his life a carpenter, who later became a farmer. The family is a mixture of Scotch and English blood. His paternal grandfather, William

Allen, was a native of the same section, and was a man of means. His mother, a daughter of Washington Twilly of Wicomico County, is the eldest of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living. In one line Mr. Allen's descent is derived from the same man who was the American ancestor of President James K. Polk. Of this, more anon.

This great, successful and scientific farmer was a weakly youth who did not get all together one full year of schooling,—his education being confined to seven or eight short terms in the local schools of his section. Fortunately for him, he was very fond of outdoor life; exceedingly partial to nature in all its aspects, and took a keen interest in the farm life from boyhood. This enabled him to outgrow the weakness of his youth and developed a strong man physically. He took to farming, not with the mere view of making a living, but with the idea of accomplishing something worth while; and so at the age of seventeen, on a borrowed capital of fifteen dollars, he started business near Salisbury. This was twenty-five years ago. He now owns the largest farm of its kind and the best nursery on the Peninsula. He is probably the wealthiest farmer upon the Eastern shore of Maryland, shipping some of his wares, and notably strawberry stock, from California to the Bermuda Islands.

One does not want to get the idea that all these things just fell into Mr. Allen's open mouth. The great plant of the present day, for so it may be called, is the result of twenty-five years of intense and intelligent application. His earlier years were years of desperate struggle. Practically without capital, except an abundance of energy and ambition, he was almost despairing, when an intelligent commission merchant of the city of Boston, Mr. H. H. Kendall, who saw what was in the young man, gave him a lift in a monetary way, and from that day to the present, the growth of his business has been continuous. He is a recognized leader in his section, regarded as the most scientific farmer upon the Peninsula; a long time president of the Peninsula Horticultural Society; a director of the Peoples Bank, and connected with the Wicomico County Fair Association, the Home Gas Company, the Salisbury Railway Company and other flourishing enterprises.

He supplies over four thousand customers a year from his nurseries,—and the stamp of "Allen of Salisbury" on a crate of produce or fruit or upon a package of plants, is accepted all over the country as a guarantee of quality. A diligent student of the best works bear-

ing upon agriculture, as well as a most earnest practitioner, he has year by year improved his methods. He has weeded out and tried hundreds and hundreds of varieties of fruits, and now grows over one hundred varieties of strawberry plants alone,—all of which have been brought to their present state by the most analytical and careful methods. For example: He will offer a prize of two hundred dollars or one hundred dollars for the best dozen strawberry plants,—the only condition being that the varieties winning the prizes must be new and have never been introduced. Some of the varieties originating from his plantation or through his efforts are now known in every corner of the land. All this has been to him a labor of love. With peculiar qualifications for the business, he has an intense love for it—it is a passion with him, and his work has resulted not only in a substantial prosperity for himself, but in assisting toward prosperity many hundreds of people who have never seen him. He is a student of the soil; and like any other man who studies his business thoroughly and carefully, he gets the results he goes after. Such a man as this is invaluable, not only to the local community, but to the State in which he lives. In America our development has been far too one-sided. During the last forty years our people have run mad after manufacturing interests; and though our agricultural interests by reason of vast extent of territory, have made enormous production, it has been at the cost of a great loss of fertility to the soil. Men like Mr. Allen are the great exemplars to whom the people can look for betterment of this weak spot. Year by year, he leaves his acres better than he finds them; and the value of such men and their methods cannot be computed in dollars.

Mr. Allen says he has never had the time for much amusements. Indeed, a man who spends his life as he does gets recreation every day. He, however, takes a trip every summer up through New England, in which he gets both renewed strength and new ideas. He is a liberal-minded man in religion. His parents are Baptists; his wife was formerly a member of the Methodist Protestant church but the family now attend the Presbyterian,—so he divides his time between both churches. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity; and in politics classes himself as a Democrat, though he reserves the right of independent thinking and votes his conscience when he finds himself out of line with party nominations.

On November 12, 1890, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Martha

P. Taylor, a daughter of Gillis T. Taylor of Sharpstown, Maryland. With his wife and their four children he dwells in one of the most beautiful country homes to be found in any part of our vast country.

Mention has been made of Mr. Allen's relationship to President Polk. His father, Albert James Allen, is a son of William Whittington Allen, who married his cousin, Mary Whittington. Mary Whittington was a daughter of Joseph Whittington, who married a Miss Foster. Joseph Whittington was a son of William Whittington, a colonel in the Revolutionary Army, who married Priscilla Polk. Priscilla Polk was a daughter of James Polk, who was a grandson of Robert Bruce Polk, who was the American progenitor of President James K. Polk. This Colonel William Whittington of the Revolutionary period, was said to have been a lineal descendant o Sir Richard Whittington, known in history as "Dick" Whittington, who was three times Lord Mayor of London. Mr. Allen can boast good blood if he should care to do so,—but no man of his ancestry. however famous he was, was ever more useful in his generation than this unassuming Eastern Shore farmer.

LOUIS SEYMOUR ZIMMERMAN

THIS is essentially the day of the young man. At no age in history have so many young men been prominent in business and in public life. A shining illustration of the success of young men in business is given by Louis Seymour Zimmerman, president of the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore, whose residence is at Robinson, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Mr. Zimmerman was born in Baltimore County on September 8, 1876; son of Charles T. and Mary S. (Seymour) Zimmerman. His father was a farmer of German descent. His mother was of English descent, coming from a family which is one of the most illustrious in Great Britain. This Seymour family exhibits some of the most remarkable mutations and figures in some of the most remantic chapters of English history. Mr. Zimmerman therefore comes of the best English, or rather Norman and German blood. He was reared in the country; had good educational advantages, and became a clerk in Baltimore at the age of sixteen. In 1894, he entered the service of the Maryland Trust Company and while in that service he attended lectures in the law department of the University of Maryland and was graduated in 1900 with the degree of LL.B. In 1903, then a young man of twenty-seven, he was elected assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, and since that time has filled successively the positions of secretary, second vice-president, acting president; and in January, 1910 was elected president of the company. Mr. Zimmerman says that his record is yet to be made, and that to some extent is true; but certain it is, that he has already made a remarkable record, having risen from a clerkship in sixteen years to be president of a great corporation, and not quite thirty-four years old.

He holds membership in the University and Merchant's Clubs of Baltimore, and the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. In political life, he is an independent Democrat. He is very partial to outdoor life of all kinds, but more particularly fond of water sports. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church.

It is a reasonable expectation that a young man who has traveled so fast and so far has in him great possibilities of usefulness, not only to the institutions with which he is connected, but to the commonwealth.

JAMES WILLIAM REESE

JAMES WILLIAM REESE, educator, was born at Westminster, Carroll County, October 3, 1838, the son of Jacob and Eleanor (Fisher) Reese. His father, a man of amiability, generosity and with a high regard for scholarship was a merchant, banker and manufacturer. Mr. Reese's ancestors on his father's side were Germans who settled in Baltimore and in Western Maryland during the eighteenth century. His mother's ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and came from the same section of the State.

In childhood, Mr. Reese lived in the village, where he devoted much of his time to outdoor games and books. His health was delicate; notwithstanding which for several years he spent a portion of the day in acquiring a practical knowledge of business in the bank of which his father was cashier. His mother exercised a strong and excellent influence upon his life during the period of growth. He says: "My first books—the first to make a reader of me—were the 'Arabian Nights,' Scott's novels and Shakespeare; but general literature, theology, and especially the Greek and Latin writers have done the most towards fitting me for my work in life." His early educational training was received from private tutors and at St. Timothy's Hall, Catonsville. He then entered Princeton College and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1859. In 1862, the degree of A.M. was conferred by Princeton; and in 1873, the Western Maryland College honored him with the degree Ph.D. *honoris causa.* In 1860, he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York; and upon graduation in 1863, was ordained Deacon by Bishop Whittingham of Maryland. In January 1864, Mr. Reese took charge of the Ascension Church at Westminster, which position he held until 1870; but owing to the condition of his health, and especially to the weakness of his voice, he found himself unfitted for constant ministerial work, and resigned. He then accepted the professorship of Ancient Languages and Literature in Western Maryland College, which position he now holds. His success as an educator, which was his personal preference after the ministry, has been marked.

Of the influential factors in shaping his life, he ranks first, home training; next is school discipline; then, his own private studies and the advantages of foreign travel. Mr. Reese has already published many addresses of an educational character. He has spoken many times before the Maryland State Teachers' Association, and his paper which was read before that organization at Ocean City in 1902, is the last of his addresses which has appeared in print.

He has been a member and an officer in the Masonic Order for thirty years. He is also a member, and has been a vice-president of the Maryland Princeton Alumni Association. In politics, he is affiliated with the Republican party. He takes his relaxation from labor in converse with chosen friends, reading novels, and solving charades,—Bellamy's by preference.

On February 12, 1868, Mr. Reese was married to Mary Pauline Perry of Westminster. They have one child, a son.

His brief words of advice to young people starting on the journey of life are comprised in one short sentence: "My advice to young people is to do whatever duty they find to do from day to day, and not bother their heads at all about 'success.'"

On February 26, 1910, the alumni of Western Maryland College gave at the Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore, a banquet in honor of Mr. Reese, to commemorate the close of forty years of continuous service in that institution. This is a record of usefulness in the great field of education that has been surpassed by few men in our country.

THE NEW YORK
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Sincerely Yours.

J. M. Bowyer.

JOHN MARSHALL BOWYER

TO BE superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis or United States Military Academy at West Point, according as one belongs to the naval or military service, is a very great honor. It means that the recipient of that honor is not only a good soldier or sailor as the case may be, but that he is a good executive and thorough disciplinarian, and in every sense a master of men. That the government has used, since these establishments were founded, a wise discrimination in the appointment of superintendents of these great schools is proven by the results. In our great War between the States, and it was the greatest four years' war in all history, the graduates of West Point and Annapolis proved the value of their training. Since that time, it has been proven again and again, and especially is this true as applied to the navy when in the war with Spain, our naval gunners showed themselves to be the best marksmen in the world with big guns. The Naval Academy is therefore a source of pride to every patriotic American, for it has turned out gentlemen, scholars and officers, whose superiors are not to be found on the globe. At least one of its graduates ranks as the first scientist of his age, Matthew Maury, the renowned hydrographer of the seas.

In the present superintendent of the Naval Academy, Captain John Marshall Bowyer, the government has an officer who is conducting that great institution according to the best of its long and splendid traditions. Captain Bowyer was born in Cass County, Indiana, on June 19, 1853; son of Lewis Franklin and Naomi Emeline (Pugh) Bowyer. On his father's side he is of German or French-German, and on his mother's, of English descent. The orignial spelling of the name was *Boyer*. His people have been long settled in America and with an honorable record in several States. After the ordinary training of a boy, he was appointed to the Naval Academy from Iowa, and entered the school on September 28, 1870, graduating in the class of 1874. His naval record covers a period of forty years of long, faithful and honorable service. He was promoted ensign on

July 17, 1875; master on May 28, 1881; lieutenant, junior grade, on March 3, 1883; lieutenant-commander on March 3, 1899; commander on March 21, 1903; captain on November 8, 1907. His naval career has covered a wide range and includes service on the *Powhatan* in 1874. In 1875-76 he was on the *Franklin*, *Juniata* and *Alaska* European station. Part of 1877 was spent on the training ship *Monongahela*; and from 1877 to 1880 he was on the *Michigan* upon the Northwestern Lakes. From there he went to the receiving ship *Independence* in 1880, and in 1881 was transferred to the *Wachuset* on the Pacific station, where he served until 1884 and was transferred in that year for the second time to the *Michigan* on the Northwestern Lakes. He remained there until 1887, when he was detached for instruction in torpedo service, at Newport, and in 1888 was transferred to the Asiatic station and assigned to duty on the *Omaha*. He remained on that station until 1891, when he was detached for duty at the Naval Academy, where he remained until 1894, taking a summer cruise in 1893 on the practice ship *Constellation*. From July 1894 to July, 1897 he was again on the North Atlantic station, being attached to the *Detroit*, the *Raleigh* and the ill-fated battleship *Maine*. From July, 1897 to the beginning of the war with Spain, April 1898, he was on service under the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington Navy Yard, and was then assigned to duty as executive officer of the *Princeton*; his service in the Spanish-American War was on patrol duty about the west end of Cuba. After the Spanish-American War he was assigned to duty in the Philippines, traveling to his station via the Suez Canal, leaving New York on January 11, 1899. He was detached from the *Princeton* to the *Yorktown* January 1, 1900, and participated in the suppression of the Philippine insurrection and the Boxer troubles in China. In September 1900 he was detached from the *Yorktown* to the flagship *Brooklyn* as executive and on April 4, 1901 was ordered home. From July 16, 1901, to July 18, 1905, he was on duty at the naval gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard serving as assistant superintendent of gun factory and head of department of yard and docks. On July 10, 1905 he was assigned to the *U. S. S. Columbia* on special duty, as commanding officer. The *Columbia* and the *Marblehead* were ordered to Colon on the Isthmus of Panama during the elections of 1906, and six hundred marines went ashore, Captain Bowyer being the senior officer present. Again he was senior officer present at Havana, commanding United States

naval force assigned to special duty in Cuban waters from November 2, 1906, to March 26, 1907, when he was detached to serve as aid to the assistant secretary of the navy. On November 22, 1907, he took command of the battleship *Illinois* of the United States Atlantic fleet, and made the famous cruise around the world in that battleship, first under command of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, and later under Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry as commander-in-chief, arriving at Hampton Roads on February 22, 1909. He was then detached from the *Illinois* to the *Connecticut* on April 20, 1909, and on June 10, 1909 was detached from the *Connecticut* and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy.

It will be seen from this brief record of forty years that Captain Bowyer has seen service in every department of the navy and in every section of the globe. He has therefore every advantage which it is possible for a naval officer to possess and every qualification which enters into the makeup of an efficient superintendent of the academy. Not yet sixty years of age, he has seen thirty-six years of active service, and is yet equal to years of effective service should his country need him.

On October 29 1879, Captain Bowyer was married to Miss Cora McCarter of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Captain Bowyer is a member of the Army and Navy Clubs of Washington and New York; the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn; the Erie Club of Erie, Pennsylvania, and the Fort Monroe Club, Fort Monroe, Virginia. He has arrived at next to the highest rank in the navy; and when his period of retirement comes, or before, he will undoubtedly reach the highest rank. It is hard for anyone not in close touch with the navy to understand the labor and the responsibility involved in the recital of these forty years of service, but the splendid record which the American navy has made in every conflict in which it has ever been engaged is a proof not only of the ability of our naval officers, but of their faithful performance of the long years of drudgery incident to the profession, the performance of which makes them fit when the great occasion comes.

JOHN BUSHROD SCHWATKA

DR. JOHN B. SCHWATKA, of Baltimore, who is the present head of the Maryland Medical College, has traveled a long way in a professional sense in the short space of twenty-eight years.

He is a native of Maryland, born in Chesterville, Kent County, on February 19, 1861, son of John August and Rachel R. E. Schwatka. His father was by trade a wheelwright. His immediate family in America dates back to August Schwatka, who came from Borken, Germany, and settled in Baltimore in 1796. His grandfather, John Schwatka, son of August, born in Baltimore in 1812, moved about 1830 to Chesterville, where he engaged in business as a blacksmith and wheelwright, and lived to the age of seventy-five. The founder of the family, August Schwatka, was a soldier in the War of 1812, a machinist by trade, who carried on business at the corner of Jasper and Saratoga Streets. John A. Schwatka, father of the subject of this sketch, succeeded to his father's business in the village of Chesterville, and married Rachel Sanders, daughter of Bushrod and Emily (Moffett) Sanders.

Dr. Schwatka was the elder of two children, his brother, William H. Schwatka, being also a practicing physician in Baltimore until 1905, now at Rock Hall, Kent County. As a youth, John B. Schwatka was robust and active, fond of hunting and fishing, and enjoyed the usual life of a village boy, attending the local schools, and getting the rudiments of an education. He went to the Sudlersville Academy (so-called), and from that school to the University of Maryland, going through the medical department and graduating on March 1, 1882, with the degree of M.D. Though he dismisses with a line his post-graduate work both in America and Europe, Dr. Schwatka has been a profound student of his profession.

Immediately after graduation he entered upon practice in Delaware, but only remained there until November 1, 1883, when he located in Baltimore which has since been the scene of his labors. On August 10, 1885, less than two years after entering upon

Very truly yours

J. B. Schwatka, M. D.

practice in Baltimore, he was appointed associate demonstrator of Anatomy in the Baltimore Medical College. On November 18 of the same year he became demonstrator of anatomy. In that same year of 1885 he was appointed (by Mayor James Hodges) vaccine physician for the seventh and eighth wards, and serving for two years in that capacity was appointed in 1887 assistant medical examiner for the City of Baltimore. On March 8, 1886, the Baltimore Medical College, in recognition of his attainments, complimented him with an "Honorary Diploma." This was just four years after his graduation. In 1887 he was appointed lecturer on regional anatomy in the Baltimore Medical College. In 1895 he was elected professor of anatomy of the Baltimore University. In 1896 he was elected president of the board of directors of that institution. In that same year he began his career as a military surgeon by appointment of the Governor as assistant surgeon with the rank of captain on the staff of the Fourth Regiment, Maryland National Guards. In 1897 he was elected professor of the diseases of children in the Baltimore University, and in that same year was also honored by election to the presidency of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. In conjunction with others he founded, in 1898, the Maryland Medical College, becoming professor of diseases of children and also serving as president of the college from its organization until his resignation in 1908, making ten years of service in that capacity. In 1904 he was elected professor of dermatology in the Maryland Medical College and in that year also became dean of the college.

In January, 1901 Governor John Walter Smith appointed Dr. Schwatka surgeon-general of the State of Maryland, with the rank of brigadier-general in which capacity he served during Governor Smith's term.

It will be seen from this brief record that his activity in every department of the profession has been immense, and that this activity, backed by his unusual aptitude, has won assured position in everything that he undertook. It is probably true that his best work has been done in the school room, where he is noted for the thoroughness of his instruction and the happy faculty which he possesses of imparting to his students a complete knowledge of anything that may be discussed.

Dr. Schwatka holds membership in the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, in the Alumni Societies of Baltimore University,

Baltimore Medical College, and University of Maryland. He belongs to several fraternal organizations and in the Masonic Order has attained to the thirty-second degree.

He was married in Kent County, Maryland, on October 6, 1885, to Miss Margaret G. Cooper, a native of Philadelphia. Of this marriage there have been three children: John Bushrod, Jr., born July 28, 1886, died October 17, 1908, just as he had reached manhood; second son, W. Herdman, born August 11, 1888, who is now a practicing lawyer; the third child is a daughter, Miss Margaret V. Schwatka, born March 9, 1894, now a student in the Virginia Institute at Bristol, Virginia.

Dr. Schwatka's political affiliation is with the Democratic party, and in this connection he rather humorously says that he has never changed his political allegiance, but has "remained 'white' and politically decent so far." Those people who live south of Mason's and Dixon's line will recognize the serious force underlying this rather facetious statement.

In looking over his medical record it would not seem that there has been any time left for anything else, but such is the energy of the man that we find by the record that he has had a remarkable political career. In September, 1898, he was nominated by the Democrats to represent the Third Maryland District in the Congress of the United States. He was defeated by 122 plurality. In the following autumn (1899) he was nominated by the Democrats for sheriff of Baltimore City and was elected by twelve thousand (12,000) majority, running ahead of the ticket. There is something worth noting in this election as illustrating political methods in some of our cities: In this second election he carried the Wards comprising the Third Congressional District by more than twenty-five hundred (2500) majority. It will be remembered that the year preceding he had been defeated by 122 plurality in these same wards. The only comment that he makes on this apparently phenomenal change is that "the Republicans no longer controlled the 'window' with their 'men and methods.' "

In looking back over his past life, which has been so immensely successful, he says that his own personal preferences had most to do with the selection of his vocation; that the strongest impulses in his early life to struggle upwards came from his mother and the home influence, though he does not underrate the value of education and school companionship.

He possesses that veneer of surface cynicism which is not infrequently found in successful practitioners of medicine. Coming into closer relationship with their fellowmen than the men of any other calling, and seeing the littleness of men, they become cynical on the surface. But these same men who will indulge in biting sarcasm at the expense of their fellows in one hour will in the next hour spend the last ounce of their strength in trying to keep life in the body of some poor scrap of humanity who could well be spared. For it is true at the bottom that the men who follow the calling of physicians are animated by a sense of duty and an inborn love of humanity not excelled by the men of any other calling whatever. All men of wide experience are accustomed to this trait in doctors and take it at its real valuation.

Dr. Schwatka possesses also a strong sense of humor, and says in speaking of authorship, that he has not so far offended. This is quite a feather in his cap in these days of the making of many books.

He is partial to all forms of athletic sports, and gets a certain measure of relaxation from the hard work of his profession in this direction. He comes of that strong German stock which has contributed so enormously to the history of the world during the past fifteen hundred years, and which in the last one hundred years has taken such a decided lead in scientific discovery and mechanical investigation. The time was when we looked to France for scientific teaching, and to England for mechanical invention. Germany and America have forged so rapidly to the front in both directions that we are now measurably independent of both France and England along these lines, though of course we utilize any knowledge which they contribute to the general fund. It is quite probable in future, that the thoroughness of the German, his infinite patience as to details, his willingness to spend a lifetime, if necessary, in the establishment of one single scientific truth, will make of him a real leader in world progress, add Dr. Schwatka's career has shown that the German blood idherited by him has lost nothing of its quality in his case, and is largely responsible for the honorable and eminent position which he now occupies.

GEORGE MICHAEL LAMB

THE LATE George Michael Lamb, who for many years occupied an honorable place in the business circles of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore County on July 25, 1847, and died in Baltimore City on January 2, 1908. He was a son of John Emerson and Esther (Matthews) Lamb. On both sides of the family he was of English descent. John Emerson Lamb was an educator, a man or unusual ability, who organized and became principal of Milton Academy in Baltimore County, a school in which many of Maryland's representative men received their education. He was a generous, upright and unselfish man, whose children have since risen up to do him honor.

His wife, Esther Matthews, was a daughter of Eli and Mary Matthews. Eli Matthews was descended from an Englishman who came over from England in the time of Cromwell and settled in Baltimore County.

John E. Lamb's family history in Maryland goes back to Pierce Lamb, who was a member of the Society of Friends. He came from England in the early colonial period and settled in Kent County on the Eastern Shore, that old county which has been fairly a breeding place for the great families of Maryland. Pierce Lamb had two sons: Francis and Pierce. The second Pierce drifted West. Francis remained in Maryland. He was twice married, and was the father of eight sons, five by the first wife. It is from the children of his first wife that George M. Lamb was descended. His father founded the Milton Boarding School in 1848. The Civil War interfering with the schools of that section, he became attached to the internal revenue service and spent the remainder of his life in that work.

Geroge M. Lamb's early years were spent in the country. He obtained a good education in the Milton Academy and the Westtown Boarding School in Pennsylvania. Following that, he took a commercial course in a Baltimore business college; and in 1867, entered upon business life as an employee in the then firm of Gist and Wells. His ability and fidelity carried him steadily forward, and he became

Geo. M. Lamb

a partner in the business; and upon the death of Mr. Joseph Gist, became head of the firm, the name of which was then changed to Lamb and Kemp, Mr. Edward Kemp having been admited to partnership. This partnership continued a few years; was then dissolved, and a new firm succeeded, composed of Mr. Lamb and his younger brother, John Emerson Lamb, under the firm name of G. M. Lamb and Brother. The business was a produce commission, combined with a pork-packing establishment, and occupied two warehouses on South Street. In 1907, the business of G. M. Lamb and Brother was united with the R. M. Jones Company and incorporated under the style of Jones and Lamb Company. After the fire of 1904, the business became an exclusively pork-packing establishment.

Reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, to which his family had been attached for generations, Mr. Lamb carried into his business the moral earnestness and the unswerving integrity for which the Friends are always and everywhere noted. Resulting from this, he had the absolute confidence of his business associates and the highest respect and esteem or all with whom he came in contact. He served for a time as a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Enoch Pratt and Shepperd Hospital, and was also a director for the Savings Bank of Baltimore.

His political affiliation was with the Republican party; but he was not active in political life. In his private life, he was a great home lover, and his chief pleasures were found in his country home, where it was always his greatest delight to dispense hospitality to his friends with his family gathered around him. He was an unassuming, useful, quiet citizen who served his generation faithfully.

His older brother, Eli M. Lamb, took hold of the now famous Friends' School in Baltimore some forty-five years ago, when it had but twenty scholars, and made of it one of the famous educational institutions of that section of our country.

On February 22, 1876, Mr. Lamb was married to Miss Annie L. Roberts, daughter of Josiah and Lydia Roberts of Moorestown, Burlington County, New Jersey, a family settled for generations in that section. Five children were born of this marriage, all of whom are living: Edith, the daughter, married Howard Cooper Johnson of Philadelphia, and is now a resident of that city. The sons are: George M., Junior; Robert Emerson; Philip Edward, and James Gibson Lamb.

In his annual report for 1908, Doctor E. N. Brush, physician-in-chief and superintendent of the Shepperd and Enoch Pratt Hospital, made the following reference in connection with Mr. Lamb's work as a member of the board of trustees: "Just at the opening of the year, you as a Board and I personally, were called upon to meet a great and irreparable loss in the death of Mr. George M. Lamb. He had been a member of your Board for eighteen years. Residing nearer the hospital than any other member, he was more frequently a visitor and I therefore saw more of him and grew into the habit of conferring with him more than with any other Trustee. I learned to respect his judgment and to rely upon his friendship, and I have missed and shall miss both. The hospital has lost in his death a most devoted friend, and you as a Board a wise and safe counselor."

FERDINAND WILLIAMS

JUDGE FERDINAND WILLIAMS of Cumberland, who ranks as one of the leading lawyers of Western Maryland, is a native of Calvert County; born in January 1846; son of the Reverend Henry and Priscilla Elizabeth (Chew) Williams. His father was an Episcopal minister, thoroughly consecrated to his work. He was descended from a family which originally settled in South Carolina, coming from England; and in later generations, the grandfather of Judge Chew moved to Maryland. The Williams name will be honored in South Carolina and Charleston as long as tha city stands, because of the record made by George W. Willams, the merchant prince, philanthropist and patriot.

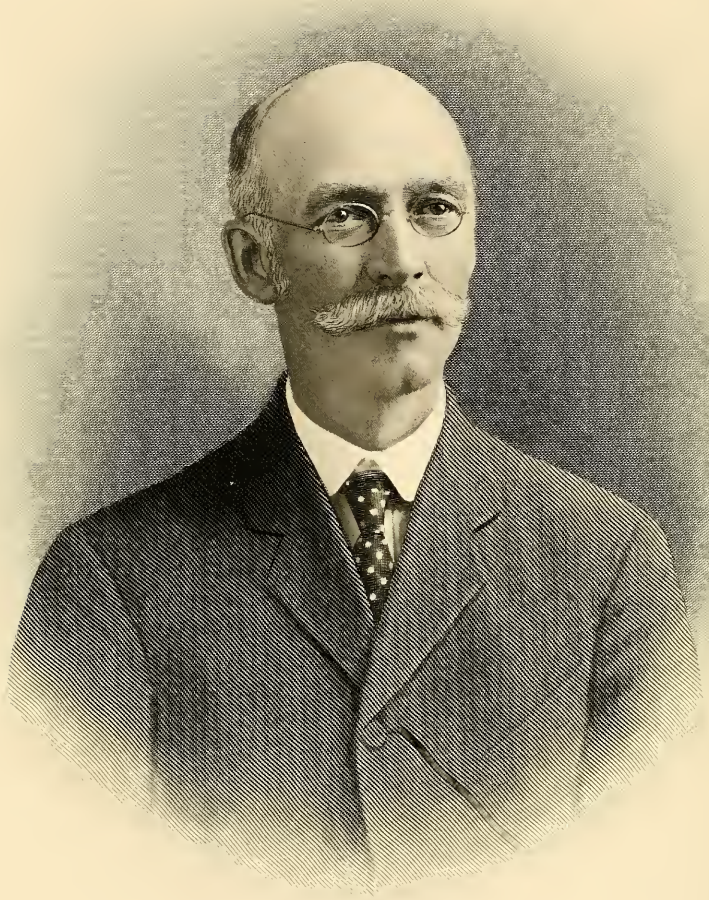
On the maternal side, Judge Williams is descended from a notable Maryland family, the Chews, long prominent in Virginia, in Maryland and in Pennsylvania. The family was founded by John Chew, who came from Chewton, Somersetshire, England, in 1622; was a member from Jamestown in the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1623; and in 1643 was in the House of Burgesses from Hogg's Island. He left two sons, Samuel and Joseph. One of these sons settled in Maryland, and had a son, Colonel Samuel Chew, who was very prominent in the early history of Maryland. He settled in Anne Arundel County; and, as his will, probated on the 12th of June, 1677, shows, he left seven sons: Samuel, Joseph, Nathaniel; William, Benjamin, John and Caleb. A grandson of this Samuel became chief justice of the three lower counties of Pennsylvania, now comprising the State of Delaware; and his son Benjamin was speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and chief justice of the State. It was his stone residence in Germantown into which the British threw themselves and checked the victorious career of the Americans at the battle of Germantown. Richard Smith Chew, naval officer, also belonged to this Maryland family. In the war between the States there was no more famous command in the Confederate army than Chew's battery of light artillery attached to Stuart's cavalry corps, and the commander of this famous battery belonged to this Maryland fam-

ily. From this brief mention it will be seen that Judge Williams comes on both sides of the family from the best of our American stock.

Mr. Williams was reared mostly in the country; a healthy boy; and after attendance upon the Calvert County schools, entered the Maryland Agricultural College at Bladensburg. Leaving that institution, he studied law in the office of his elder brother, Henry Williams, at Cumberland, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. His life since that time has been that of the hard-working lawyer. He speedily won rank in the profession, and has several times been tendered appointment of circuit judge of the Allegany district by differt governors. He declined all these tenders but one, which was during the administration of Governor John Walter Smith. He accepted on that occasion, and served for two years. He prefers, however, the active practice rather than the duties of the bench. He was a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1904. He is a member of the Allegany and Maryland Bar Associations; and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Religiously, he is a communicant of the Episcopal church, in which he has been a vestryman.

The bar of Cumberland has always been strong. The second city of the State in size; the residence of something like fifty lawyers, it is strong evidence of ability when a practicing attorney stands up in the front rank, and this position has been occupied by Judge Williams for many years. He is a man of high character and attractive personal qualities.

In November, 1870, he married Miss Flora F. Johnson, daughter of Richard D. Johnson of Cumberland, Allegany County. They have three children.



Very truly Yours

J. H. Kimble

JOHN HAINES KIMBLE

AMONG the unassuming and useful citizens of Port Deposit, no man ranks higher than John Haines Kimble, banker by occupation, and now secretary, assistant treasurer and trustee of the Jacob Tome Institute. Mr. Kimble was born in West Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1860; son of Anson B. and Mary Hannah (Kirk) Kimble. On the paternal side, Mr. Kimble is of English descent; and on the maternal, of Scotch-Irish. There are three or four spellings of the name. The oldest spelling found in England, and from which all the others have come is Kimbell; the New England is Kimball and dates back to the first settler of the name who came over in 1634 to Watertown, Massachusetts. Curiously enough, there is a county in Texas named in honor of some Kimble who spells his name in the same way that John H. Kimble does. This branch of the family was founded by John Kimble who settled in New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, before the Revolutionary war. In 1790 this John Kimble was living where he first settled, and including himself was the head of a family of seven persons.

On the maternal side, Mr. Kimble's ancestry goes back to Roger Kirk who migrated from Northern Ireland and settled in East Nottingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1712, and married Elizabeth Richards of Aston in 1714. John H. Kimble is in the seventh generation from Roger and Elizabeth Richards Kirk.

Mr. Kimble was a healthy boy, reared in the country; had to do the work of a farmer's boy, and was especially fond of reading, devouring every book upon which he could get his hands, but was especially partial to historical works. His labors on his father's farm continued until he was seventeen hears old, and he there learned the valuable lesson that, to succeed as a farmer, it was necessary to be economical and to do things well. He has since found that the same things are necessary in every other walk of life if one would succeed. His education was obtained in the public schools up to the age of fourteen. After that, he had three months' in the Oxford

(Pennsylvania) Seminary, and three months in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he was graduated in 1878 with the degree of Master of Accounts. In 1879, he entered business life as a clerk for J. L. Cooper, a grain dealer of Nottingham, Pennsylvania. He remained in this service until 1882, when he became a teller in the Cecil National Bank of Port Deposit, and held that position from 1883 to 1900. Upon entering upon his duties in the bank on January 31, 1883, he married Miss Mary J. Tome, daughter of Peter and niece of Jacob Tome, founder of the Jacob Tome Institute. Of his marriage, two children have been born, both living: Chester Tome and Annie May Kimble.

He spent seventeen years in the service of the bank, intent only upon the discharge of his duty from day to day and without ulterior ambitions, except as these might come in the way of duty. His faithful service, however, had attracted attention to him, and in 1900 he became secretary of the board of trustees of the Jacob Tome Institute, assistant treasurer and a member of the board of trustees and on the executive committee. This position he has filled not only with fidelity, but with marked ability, and is now director in the National Bank of Port Deposit.

He is a lifetime Democrat in his political affiliations, and though never a seeker after place, his qualities had so commended him to the people of his county, that in 1899 he was elected as a Democrat a member of the House of Delegates for a term of two years, serving while in the General Assembly on several important Committees including Ways and Means. This duty he discharged with his usual fidelity.

Mr. Kimble is a typical American in one thing—his favorite amusement is base ball. He is an earnest member of the Methodist Church and the Masonic fraternity. He is now a member of the board of managers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cecil County. He is also a Charter member of and still a director in the Union Hospital of Elkton. In 1908 he was appointed by Governor Crothers, as a director of the Maryland Penitentiary, which term he is now serving. This appointment in itself indicates the esteem in which Mr. Kimble is held.

Mr. Kimble is a strong believer in the gospel of hard work, and that hard work properly applied will always win a fair measure of success, and in some cases even more than this. He believes every one

should embrace every opportunity to get a good, rounded education, and especially to develop that side to which the mind leans strongest.

One phase of his activities has been reserved for the concluding remark. When he settled in the bank and married, he located on a farm near Port Deposit, from which he could come in to his daily duties, returning home in the evening. This led to his taking an active interest in farming matters. The American people are just beginning to wake up upon this question of the proper development of agriculture; but Mr. Kimble woke up twenty-five years ago, and early in the battle he became identified with the Farmer's National Congress, which held its first meeting at Chicago in 1881, and which holds its next meeting at Lincoln, Nebraska, during the current year. This body, non-partisan, non-sectional, in no sense like the Grange or the Farmer's Union, organized for the purpose of bringing together the best men of the country who are interested in farming, will hold its thirtieth convention this year. It has had at its head during these thirty years some of the most eminent farmers of the country. The amount of good which it has done cannot be estimated; for it speaks with authority, controlled as it is by unselfish men who work without pay, and who pay their own expenses, to attend the national convention. They have brought to bear in these thirty years influences which have resulted in great good; and as all good influences are cumulative, the future of this great association is now full of promise. Mr. Kimble has been something more than a member, he is one of the three assistant secretaries, and has given much time and labor, and spent a goodly number of dollars in this work, which is purely one of good citizenship without any direct or material reward. It is probably that in this he takes more pleasure than in any other work he has done, and it is certain that in this he is doing better work for his country than anything else he has ever attempted.

RILEY E. WRIGHT

JUDGE RILEY E. WRIGHT, senior member of the well known law firm of Wright and Wright of Baltimore, (his brother M. W. Wright being the junior partner), was born in the town of Westminster, Vermont, on July 24, 1839, son of Erastus and Mary Ann (Fairbrother) Wright. Judge Wright's father was by occupation a farmer, a well informed and widely read man of sound judgment and strict integrity, who held during his life at different times various town and county offices. An investigation made some years back shows that in the early settlement of the colonies there came to America five distinct families of Wrights and that investigation shows that each one of these families through their descendants have won a remarkable measure of distinction in the new country. The particular branch to which Judge Wright belongs goes back through Deacon Samuel Wright of Springfield, Massachusetts, who was descended from John Wright, Lord of Kelvedon Hall, County Essex, England. Captain Azariah Wright, great grandfather of Judge Wright, with his company of militia on March 13, 1775, defended the court house, resisting the provincial authorities who wanted to hold court, and this affair known as the courthouse affray resulted in the death of two of the patriots and was really the first bloodshed of the Revolution. This same Captain Wright served through the Revolutionary War and accompanied Arnold in his famous expedition to Quebec. Judge Wright's maternal great-grandfather, Richard Fairbrother, also served throughout the Revolutionary War.

A robust boy, disposed to be studious, and yet fond of athletics and hunting, Judge Wright had the advantage of country rearing. He worked steadily on his father's farm at tasks suited to his years and was taught to believe that habits of industry are essential to the formation of character and to success in later life. He had good school advantages, attending the Academy at Derby, Vermont, and Green Mountain Institute, in Glover, Vermont, and The Powers Institute, at Bernardston, Massachusetts, and then engaged in

Riley Hingleb.

teaching in which he earned the sufficient sum to pay his expenses in Dartmouth College, which he left to enter Middlebury College. He was in his sophomore year at college when the outbreak of the Civil War carried him into the Union Army where he served as captain of Company H, 15th Vermont Infantry. After what is known in history as St. Albans raid, he was placed in command of the post at Derbyline, Vermont. He had decided to enter the legal profession and as opportunity permitted had read law. Upon his discharge from the army in April 1865, he located in Baltimore and was admitted to the bar and began practice. In the intervening years he has steadily followed his profession broken only by one term of service as chief judge of the orphans court of Baltimore from February, 1897, to November 30, 1899.

On September 11, 1866, Judge Wright married Miss Mary E. Collier, daughter of Isaac Collier, of Vermont.

Judge Wright is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Society of Protection to Children being a member of the board of managers of that Society, and is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic in which he holds the position of judge advocate general.

His political affiliations are with the Republican party. Outside of his legal studies he has always been partial in a literary way to biographical and historical matter. He finds his recreation in a very unusual way. His hobby, if it may be called a hobby, which possesses for him so much fascination as to be really a healthful pursuit, is numismatics.

Another branch of the Wright family has made a most distinguished record in Maryland; yet another in Georgia; yet another in Tennessee; Judge Wright coming from the New England family and settling in Maryland, has upheld most worthily the traditions of the various branches of the Wright family, which have worked so worthily and well in the making of this republic.

JOSHUA FREDERICK COCKEY

JOSHUA FREDERICK COCKEY, president of the National Bank of Cockeysville, Baltimore County, Maryland, was born on August 26, 1840, in the town where he now lives. His father, after whom he was named, was a farmer by occupation, prominent in the life of his generation, serving his county for six years as county commissioner, and for twenty-four years as chief judge of the orphans court. He was a man of sterling character and strong intellect. He married Henrietta Dorsey Worthington, and it was of this marriage that the subject of this sketch was born.

The first known ancestor of this family in America was William Cockey who came from Devonshire, England, and settled on the Magothy River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in 1679. There is known to be a family of this name in Scotland, where the spelling is Cockie, but the family appears to be more numerously represented in Great Britain in the form of Cockey.

Mr. Cockey's family has been honorably known in Maryland since his first ancestor came over, and in his ancestral line is found General Mordecai Gist who led the famous Maryland Line during the Revolution and was one of Washington's trusted officers. Joshua F. Cockey was fortunate in his parentage. His father was a man of strong character, to whom he could look up, and he possessed a mother who was a woman of good intellect and fine spiritual character, whose care he repaid with strong affection. He had the best of educational advantages and abundant good books at his command and good schools in reach. From the country schools he went to the Cumberland Valley Institute at Mechanicsburg, and from there to Calvary College at New Windsor, Maryland. Arriving at manhood, Mr. Cockey elected to be a merchant and established himself in his native town in 1866 as a general merchant, which business he pursued with success for twenty-five years. When in 1891 the National Bank of Cockeysville was organized, he became president of that institution, and has served in that capacity up to the present. His life has in the main run along the lines of private citizenship,

Yours truly
Joshua F. Corliss

and he has not sought public places. He was, however, appointed election supervisor by Governor Frank Brown, and served in that capacity.

His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church; and since 1885 he has been a vestryman of the Sherwood Episcopal Church at Cockeysville. He is partial to fishing and gunning as furnishing the needed recreation from the cares of business. In political life, he is an independent, believing it to be the duty of every American citizen to act upon his own political convictions, and not chain himself down by a blind adherence to some political machine.

On April 8, 1868, Mr. Cockey was married to Miss Sarah J. Denmead. Of this marriage, four children were born, three of whom are living. Sometime after the death of his first wife, he married on October 22, 1896, Miss Anna Buchanan Bussey. They have two sons.

To young men who wish to attain true success in life, Mr. Cockey commends frugality, industry, perseverance, and absolute integrity.

In the maternal line, Mr. Cockey is descended from the old English family of Worthington, originally located at Worthington, County Lancaster, England. It is a very ancient family, and from the original stock have come the Worthingtons of Shevington, the Worthingtons of Blainscough, the Worthingtons of Crosshawe, the Worthingtons of Sandiway Bank. Apparently all of these branches of the family came from one stock, for the same coat of arms is found in each family with slight variations in the crest or motto. It is one of the few English families in which there appears to have been maintained such a close connection with the parent house.

Mr. Cockey lives at the beautiful old homestead where he has resided for more than thirty years. The grounds are spacious and well laid out with lovely trees and shrubbery. From his residence, which occupies a commanding position, he enjoys a beautiful view of the country for miles around. Besides his banking and various other business interests, he has also some of the finest farming lands in the vicinity of Cockeysville and takes a hearty and active interest in everything pretaining to the development, advancement and improvement of the community.

Mr. Cockey is a close observer, studying carefully business conditions at home and abroad. In order to keep himself thoroughly in touch with business developments of the country, he occasionally

takes trips abroad, and thus becomes acquainted at first hand with business conditions in foreign countries, and this with his accurate knowledge of conditions in this country enables him to wisely promote the various interests with which he is identified.

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Very Truly Yours
W. Sickel

WILLIAM GISRIEL

WILLIAM GISRIEL, SR., member of the firm of William Gisriel and Son, brass founders, is a native Baltimorean; born on March 29, 1853, son of Frederick and Rosina Gisriel. His father was a baker by trade, industrious, economical, and of limited education.

Young Gisriel as a boy enjoyed good health, attended the public schools up to the age of twelve. and was taught work at home by being utilized in such little matters as sawing and splitting wood, taking care of the horse and cow, cleaning wagon and carriage, and looking after the premises. He thus started out in life with a good training along the line of industry. With a touch of humor, Mr. Gisriel relates that a very strong influence at this period was his mother's slipper.

At the age of twelve his schooling ended and he began work. He lost his father when he was about fifteen years old, and was entered as an apprentice in Henry McShane's brass foundry, to learn the trade of brass molder. Even at that early period the boy had made up his mind to accomplish something in the world. He states that even then as an apprentice, sitting around the stove eating cold lunch and laughed at by the men, he told them that he would some day give them all a job, which has literally come true. The forty-two years which have elapsed since he entered McShane's brass foundry as an apprentice, have been years of steady, unremitting labor, and conscientious devotion to duty. As a result of this labor, reinforced by natural capacity, he is now at the head of a strong concern, said to be the best of its kind in the city. The fact that he was thrown on his own resources at an early age, has contributed much to making him the man that he is.

While Mr. Gisriel has made a substantial success in a material way, he is even more prominent in the moral and religious life of the city. He has been a very useful citizen in such public work as the improvement of Jones Falls, the making of a proper civic center, and the introducing of natural gas into the City of Baltimore.

At one time a Democrat in his political affiliations, he became an independent with Prohibition proclivities, on account of the tariff and the liquor questions.

His code has been a simple and a practical one, even if the standard has been high. It may briefly be summarized as a determination to keep every promise; a refusal to put any labor into work which did not bring with it some pleasure as well as gain; no set hours for work; an honest effort to do the work in hand better than it had ever been done before; politeness to all, and gratitude for all kindness shown. This code has proven for him a practical and a very profitable one.

He is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been exceedingly active in the work of that great religious denomination. In 1885 he was made president of the Summit Grove Camp Meeting Association, of Pennsylvania. In his business life in 1873 he became president of the Maryland Brass Metal Works, when he was barely a man grown. In 1908 he was elected president of the Winks Railroad Safety Appliance Company. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Methodist Union, the Presbyterian Union, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Club, and the Old Town Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

Though he has never taken an active part in politics, his strong stand upon the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic has led to his nomination by the Prohibitionists for the city council, for mayor, for judge of the orphans' court, for legislator, for Congress, and in 1904 for governor.

He has coöperated in all the great evangelistic meetings held in the city of Baltimore during the past twenty years, under such leaders as Sam Jones, Ostrom, Gipsy Smith and others. He was instrumental in bringing the National Holiness Convention, with Bible Conference and other similar meetings, to Baltimore, and actively assisted in organizing and managing the Evangelistic meetings held in the city during the General Conference held in May, 1908. The Laymen's Missionary Convention held in November, 1909, had his active assistance, and he was one of the managers.

He now holds position of trustee for Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky; Taylor University, Upland, Indiana; Madison Square M. E. Church, Baltimore; treasurer Brass Founders' Association, Baltimore; director in First National Bank, New Freedom, Pennsyl-

vania. On May 10, 1903, he was elected life member of the Maryland Commandery of the Knights Templar.

Mr. Gisriel finds his chief recreation in boating, fishing and travel.

On April 27, 1871, he married Miss Martha Washington Cornelius. Of this marriage ten children have been born, of whom eight are now living.

Mr. Grisriel presents in his own person a splendid example of those strong, clean men contributed by the German people to our country to the number of millions during the last seventy-five years. He is of the very best type of American business man. Believing thoroughly and heartily in the system of Christian ethics, he has made the Bible the guide of his daily life and practice. To the young man starting out in life and earnestly desirous of attaining to true success, he lays down very briefly a few things which he knows by practical experience to be of value. He thinks it is well as a starting point, for the youth to earn their own money, and thereby learn its value; to associate only with clean Christian men and women; to always stand firmly on the side of right; to guard against selfishness; to value one's word above all things; to be hospitable and charitable. He makes one suggestion of great value and often overlooked, when he says: "Do not turn down every friend who may appeal for help. You may miss a chance of doing great good."

The life of this man illustrates the value not only of industry, but of Christian character, and proves that even in these days of sordid commercialism, character counts for most, and that to him who puts first, service for God and fellowman, will come all good things.

THOMAS FOOTER

THE world moves because here and there are found men who can create things. The average man is a mere follower of readymade customs, and if the world had to depend for its progress on the average man, it would stand still or slide back. But fortunately there are born into this world a certain percentage of men who are never content with what is, and whose souls are concentrated upon the idea of doing something more or something better than has been done heretofore.

To this class belongs Thomas Footer, now a leading citizen of Cumberland, who in his brief sixty-three years of life has accomplished a really monumental work.

Mr. Footer was born in England on March 8, 1847. His parents were James and Mary (Sparks) Footer. His father was a paper manufacturer. Thomas Footer lost both parents in childhood and began the work of life very young. The name was originally *Futter*, and was found in Norfolk, England, as early as 1563, and at that time in the possession of coat armor. In its origin, the name is undoubtedly German, and the English family was probably founded by emigrants from Germany.

Mr. Footer's education was mostly acquired, after the work of the day, in night schools. He has had a partiality through life for the study of history and chemistry, and this taste for chemistry has probably been the controlling factor in the character of his life work.

He was married on March 17, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Booth, and to them have been born nine children, of whom five are living.

Eighteen hundred and seventy found him located in Cumberland, a young man of twenty-three with a young family. He saw the need of better dyeing and cleaning facilities than then existed. He established a small business and started out with the purpose that he would not only treat his customers honestly, but would do better work than anyone who had preceded him. In these forty years since 1870, he has done a marvelous work. He has built up the largest, best equipped and most complete dyeing and cleaning plant in the

Yours truly

Thos Hooker

United States. He did not trouble himself to seek for a better location. He had that rare quality of genius which told him that the people would come to the man who did things best. It is not the purpose of the biographer to enter into every small detail of a man's business life or professional record, but the work done by Mr. Footer in Cumberland has been such as to justify some mention of details. To-day the vast plant incorporated under the name of Footer Dye Works consists of a series of great four-story buildings covering many thousand square feet of surface, with every possible facility that the business can demand, and kept in most immaculate condition. Evidently the president of the company believes that "cleanliness is akin to godliness," for the entire plant is kept as spotless as a lady's parlor. From the heaviest fabrics to the finest and most expensive lace curtains, everything can be, and is handled with neatness and without damage to the most delicate fabric. It takes nearly five hundred people to run this immense plant, and the payroll runs up into thousands of dollars weekly. The office alone requires a clerical force of a dozen or more men. Cost is not taken into account where any improvement is needed. For example, Mr. Footer saw the need of two machines and their accessories, used on the continent of Europe, which would facilitate his work. The cost was $30,000. He never hesitated a moment, but put them in. And that is the keynote of the business, nothing is too small or unimportant, and nothing is too big or important for this plant. In the dye house, men only are used. For cleaning hats, gloves and feathers, there is a separate one-story building. Two hundred girls are employed on waists and skirts. It takes five massive boilers to run the plant, which consumes one hundred tons of coal weekly; and in addition to this there is an electrical power plant. The hygienic and sanitary appointments of the plant are as perfect in detail as money and skill can make them, and four janitors are steadily at work keeping the place in perfect order. The comfort of the employees has been provided for by a well-lighted and comfortable dining room, where meals are served at cost. It would take many pages to give a thorough description of this model plant, but enough has been said to indicate to the thoughtful reader the magnitude of the work which has been done. Mr. Footer's three sons are all following in his footsteps and are actively interested in the business. Mr. Harry Footer is secretary and treasurer; Mr. Joseph W. Footer is vice-president,

and Mr. Edmund B. Footer is manager of the dye works. One of his sons-in-law, Mr. C. H. Gloss, is in charge of the dry-cleaning department and superintendent of the finishing department. His remaining daughter is now Mrs. Spitzna.

With all of this, Mr. Footer is an unassuming man, with a strong aversion to notoriety. While he supports the Republican party in politics, he takes no active part in political life. He is a Mason of high standing, having served as Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland. He is a director of the Citizens National Bank; president of the Maryland Theater Company; president of the Board of Trade, and has served as a member of the city council. As indicating somewhat the character of the man, it may be mentioned here that though the work he has done in Cumberland has attracted much attention, and numerous articles have appeared concerning it in current periodicals, he has never preserved a clipping. With him, the work is everything—the man is nothing. The value of such men to a community cannot be measured, and our country has been exceedingly fortunate in the fact that in every section there are found these hard-working, steady-going, creative men consumed with a desire to do things well, and of this class Thomas Footer of Cumberland is a most honorable illustration.

Yours Sincerely
L. W. Gurley

LOUIS WHITE GUNBY

ONE of the strong men in the business circles of the Eastern Shore at the present time is Louis W. Gunby of Salisbury. Mr. Gunby was born at Forktown, Somerset County, Maryland, (now Wicomico), March 5, 1854; son of John K. and Charlotte (Somers) Gunby. His father combined the occupations of merchant and miller. He was a man of excellent education for those days; served in the General Assembly as a representative from Somerset County and on the Governor's staff from 1845 to 1854 The Gunby family has been identified with Maryland since 1660, coming from Yorkshire, England. The name is an illustrious one in the annals of Maryland, due to the Revolutionary record of Colonel John Gunby, who was commissioned colonel of the Seventh Maryland Regiment of the Continental Army on April 17, 1777. Later he was transferred to the command of the First Maryland Regiment and led that famous organization in Green's Southern Campaign. At the battle of Guilford Court House in 1781, the First Maryland commanded by Gunby, with John Eager Howard as his lieutenant-colonel, bore the brunt of the battle. Gunby's supports failed him at the critical moment, and Green's lines were thrown into disorder. The main body of the British Army was thrown against the First Maryland. Gunby and Howard with their command made as stubborn a stand as is recorded in history. Three times the British charged, and three times they were met by counter charge. A little battery of two guns over which they were contending was taken and retaken three times, and the gallant and stubborn stand of the First Maryland Regiment enabled Green to reform his lines and draw off his forces in good order after having inflicted upon Cornwallis a much larger loss than that sustained by his own army. General Henry Lee in his memoirs of the war, always conservative in his expression, accorded high praise to the First Maryland Regiment and its commanding officers for its splendid service on that critical day. From this John Gunby, Louis W. Gunby is descended in the direct line. The family was founded in Maryland by three brothers: James,

John and William Gunby, who came from Yorkshire about 1660 and settled on the Eastern Shore; James in Salisbury; John and William in Forktown (now Fruitland). Each had large families. The children scattered after maturity to other sections, and their descendants are now found as far west as Missouri, and as far south as Georgia. The larger fraction of the heirs, however, remained on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In the maternal line, Mr. Gunby is descended from the famous Somers family, of which Captain George Somers was the founder. Captain George Somers was a famous navigator in the early days, and while returning to England after bringing a shipload of colonists to Virginia, was wrecked on the Bermuda Islands. On board his ship were a number of hogs which were saved, and from these hogs came the hog-raising industry of the Bermuda Islands, and the first money used on the Islands was called "hog money." For generations the Bermuda Islands were known as the "Somers Islands" in honor of the old sea captain who became profoundly attached to them and spent the remainder of his life there. Because of his great work in colonizing the western lands, the English government requested of him the privilege of interring his body in Westminster Abbey when he should die. The captain agreed on the condition that his heart should be buried in the Bermuda Islands, and this was done.

Mr. Gunby therefore is descended from two famous colonial families. He was a healthy boy, reared in the country, and his earliest tendencies were toward a professional life. His father died in his early youth, and the lad after obtaining a moderate degree of education in the Salisbury Academy, took up work in order to be of assistance to his widowed mother. He was but fourteen years old when he began as a clerk in a hardware store conducted by John H. White. In 1872, while yet a minor, he bought Mr. White out and has conducted the hardware business from that time to the present. Mr. Gunby developed superior business capacity. Year by year he extended his borders and enlarged his operations, until now he conducts the largest wholesale and retail hardware business south of Wilmington, Delaware. He also has a large machinery and automobile department. The business was run in his own name until 1903, when it was incorporated as the L. W. Gunby Company, and four of his employees taken in as stock-holders. Outside of his business, his operations have been equally successful, and he now ranks

financially as one of the wealthiest men of the Eastern Shore. He is president of the L. W. Gunby Company; president of the Salisbury Permanent Building, Loan and Banking Association, of which he has been a director since its organization in 1884; a director in the Farmers and Merchants Bank; the Salisbury Realty Company, and owner of the Poco-Wico Manufacturing Company, large manufacturers of crates and baskets for the fruit and trucking trade. He is also part owner of the schooner *Salisbury* which sails out of Baltimore. Mr. Gunby is an active member of the Salisbury Board of Trade. In politics he is classed as an "Independent," and one could most heartily wish that in that direction at least his tribe may increase. He is a very active member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he s an elder, and for which he has been Sunday school superintendent during twenty years.

On September 18, 1876, Mr. Gunby was married to Fannie Alice Graham, daughter of Colonel Samuel A. Graham of Wicomico County. Nine children have been born of this marriage: Graham; Alice Somers; Louise Collier; Louis W.; Frances M.; Ruth Lyon; Louis W. (II.); John Kirk and James Young Gunby. Of these, six are living.

The Gunby blood has lost nothing in martial ardor since the days of the old Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Gunby had two brothers and a sister,the brothers being John W. and Frank M., and the sister, Clara L. They were all ardent sympathizers with the South during the late war. The sister was so pronounced in her Southern sympathies, that she was banished to the South, and went to Richmond, where she was received by President Davis and extended a great many courtesies by the leading citizens of the Confederate capital. The two brothers enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1861, and served until the close of the war.

The Gunby coat of arms is a blue lion rampant on a silver shield.

JOHN GEORGE MOHLHENRICH

J. GEORGE MOHLHENRICH, of Baltimore, president of the Reliable Furniture Manufacturing Company, of Baltimore; president of the Wisconsin Manufacturing Company, of Neillsville, Wisconsin; a director of several industrial corporations, and a business leader of Baltimore, was born in that city on March 25, 1865, son of John and Gretchen Mohlhenrich.

His father was a blacksmith by trade, a thrifty and industrious man, a good citizen and a believer in democratic institutions. He came from Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1849, just after the revolutionary troubles of 1848-1849, and settled in Baltimore. His wife, also a native of Germany, born in Hanover, came over in 1850.

Young Mohlhenrich, after attendance upon the schools up to the age of thirteen, was compelled at that period of life to enter a furniture factory, doing such work as a boy of that age could, in order to help out in the making of a living. That the boy had good stuff in him, was shown by the fact that he did not give up his efforts to obtain an education, but studied in night schools and spent his leisure evenings in the Peabody Library. This studious habit has remained with him through life; and now in the prime of life, he is not only a business leader, but a well informed man and a citizen of high ideals.

On June 2, 1897, Mr. Mohlhenrich married Marie Griesman, and of this marriage there are four children.

His business career may be briefly summed up. He has remained persistently in that business which he entered as a boy more than thirty years ago. He has given to it industry, energy, capacity and integrity. His measure of success has been large.

But Mr. Mohlhenrich is something more than a mere maker of money. He is an American citizen, with ideals that not only do him credit, but with ideals which ought to have general acceptance throughout the country; and this can be best illustrated by what newspaper men call a story. In the campaign of 1900, the so-called "Honest Money Democratic League" of Baltimore undertook measures that revolted Mr. Mohlhenrich's sense of fair play and justice. This

Yours Sincerely,

J. E. Mackenzie

League brought to bear upon the employers of labor arguments to induce them to force their employees into line with the views of the League. Finally, they set a day for a great parade, and circular letters were sent out to the large employers asking them to have their men in line. It was calmly assumed that the views of the men were of no importance whatever, and that it was simply a matter for the employers to instruct them to enter the parade. Mr. Mohlhenrich's company received the usual invitation, and it was shown that quite a number of employers had promptly accepted the invitation. The cotton duck trust, the tobacco trust, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the South Baltimore Car Works, the Maryland Steel Company, and other large employers, agreed to have their men in line. Mr. Mohlenrich received under date of October 31, 1900, the usual letter sent to the other employers. He replied with a letter which was as effective as a two thousand pound shell in warfare. As he says himself, the letter was not written from any partisan standpoint, and would have been sent to the opposite party committee if their actions had called for it. It was the assertion of independence on the part of an American citizen, and the further assertion that his employees had a right to their opinions, and that no man could dictate to them. As the best possible exposition of the character of J. George Mohlhenrich, the letter here appears in full: and this letter will explain why he enjoys the standing he does in the city of Baltimore:

"Baltimore, November 1, 1900.

THE HONEST MONEY DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE:

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 31st ultimo in which you express a desire to borrow our employees for next Saturday afternoon for the purpose of having them march in a political procession, was received.

We fear that it will be impossible for us to grant your modest and reasonable request, because our employees believe in very strange doctrines; for instance:

They believe that employees have the right to vote according to their convictions; that it is an evidence of exceedingly bad taste on the part of employers to give, unasked, advice or make suggestions as to how their employees should vote, or what political meetings they should attend; that political bribery is a crime; and other antiquated doctrines, the fallacies of which have long since been demon-

strated by so eminent an authority on modern political ethics as Mr. C—.

If, therefore, we were to ask our employees to march in the procession, they would perhaps have the effrontery to ask under what colors they are expected to march, as though it should make any difference to them whether they march under the colors of one party or the other.

And after that question was answered, some of them might even venture to tell us such irrelevant stories as: 'The Hebrew manufacturer who ordered his Gentile employees to march to his synagogue on a certain day to be circumcised," and "the Catholic manufacturer who 'requested' his Protestant employees to march in a body to his church, and sprinkle themselves with holy water," and after they have told us these stories they would leave us to guess at their application.

If you find on Saturday that you are still short of men, we would suggest that you send someone to Marsh Market Space, which is not far from this factory, and there you will find some gentlemen who are not so oversensitive as our men. They will march in a procession without asking any impertinent questions about the colors and they may even go a step further, and vote for any candidate which the Honest League may designate, if by so doing they could make an honest dollar. Respectfully yours,

The Reliable Furniture Mfg. Co.

J. George Mohlhenrich,

President.

Yours Truly

Henry J. Waters

HENRY JACKSON WATERS

THE WATERS family of Virginia and Maryland has a long and honorable record. It was founded by Lieutenant Edward Waters who came from England and settled in Virginia about 1622. From that time down to the present generation, it has been well represented in every period of our country's history in that section of the Republic. In the Revolutionary War, the records show that on May 27, 1779, Richard Waters was commissioned a Lieutenant in the First Maryland Regiment. This was one of the most famous regiments in that great struggle, and made an immortal reputation in Greene's Southern campaigns. This Richard Waters was a lineal descendant of the old immigrant lieutenant and belongs to the ancestral line of Henry J. Waters of Princess Anne. The present great financier, General Francis E. Waters, of Baltimore, also belongs to this line, and the family record appears in considerable detail in the biography of General Waters which appears in Volume II of this work.

Henry J. Waters, president of the Peoples Bank of Somerset County, was born near Princess Anne on September 19, 1868; son of Honorable Levin Littleton and Lucretia (Jones) Waters. His father was a lawyer by profession, a leader in the Democratic party of that section, and served in the State Senate of Maryland as early as 1861 and as late as 1895. He was a man who took a profound interest in public affairs; of much force of character; of the most rigid integrity; and in addition to his senatorial service, served his county as circuit clerk from 1868 to 1876. In Mr. Waters' maternal line there looms up the figure of General Arnold Elzey, a West Point graduate and colonel in the old United States army, who espoused the Confederate cause in the War between the States, and served with credit as a general in the Confederate armies until the end of the war.

In the present generation Mr. Arnold Elzey Waters, of the banking house of T. Scott and Son, of Baltimore, Maryland, is a brother of Mr Waters.

Henry J. Waters was a healthy youngster, with a natural inclination to the law from his early boyhood. He had a partiality to history and biography, a taste which has never left him up to the present. His educational training was good. He attended the Washington Academy in Princess Anne, the Episcopal High School of Virginia, and then took a law course in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1892. During the time Mr. Waters was taking the law course in the University of Pennsylvania he was also a law student in the office of that famous Philadelphia lawyer, George W. Biddle. He was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in association with his father. Outside of the usual experience of long practicing lawyers, Mr. Waters has had one very unusual experience: He was appointed district attorney in the year he was admitted to the bar. This was a very unusual compliment to a very young lawyer, but that he sustained himself is proven by the fact that he was subsequently reëlected at successive elections until his full measure of service had extended over ten years. That he is a man of unusual force as a lawyer may be judged from this incident. A young man just coming to the bar, appointed prosecuting attorney, a position in which he must inevitably meet old and veteran lawyers, and upholding the State's end of the case against the best of the bar, and yet to hold that position against all comers for the long term of ten years, argues unusual ability.

Politically, Mr. Waters has never swerved from the faith of his fathers, and is a Democrat of the old breed—Jeffersonian—if you will. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, in which he has held office of Master. Religiously, he is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. His recreation is found in an occasional shooting expedition. He is a strong believer in the strenuous life—he has no patience or toleration for loafing or idleness. He believes everyone should be alert, seize upon opportunity, and be faithful in the execution of the work intrusted to him. The history of this family shows it had an unusual number of what might be termed "effective" men, and Mr. Waters inherits the family trait in full measure.

On November 16, 1899, Mr. Waters was married to Miss Emily B. Wilson, daughter of the late Dr. Henry P. C. Wilson, of Baltimore, Maryland. They have three children: Henry J. Waters, junior, Park Custis Wilson Waters, and Emily Wilson Waters.

Yours Truly
Thos. H. Charshee
H

THOMAS AMOS CHARSHEE

THOMAS A. CHARSHEE, head of the wholesale and commission lumber firm of Thomas A. Charshee and Brother of Baltimore, is a native of Maryland; born in Havre de Grace on December 25, 1853; son of Bennett and Catherine Virginia Charshee. His father, Bennett Charshee, was also a lumberman connected with John DuBois, a prominent lumberman of Pennsylvania for forty-five years. The elder Charshee served a number of terms as president of the city council of Havre de Grace and as chairman of its street committee. On April 18, 1870, he was appointed by Governor Oden Bowie inspector of lumber at Havre de Grace, which evidences the fact that he was recognized in the lumber trade as a man of the highest integrity.

The Charshee family is of Huguenot origin, and was founded by a religious refugee from France who came to America and married Annie Fletcher, of English origin. This brought into the family an English strain, but this was not all. Mr. Charshee's mother was on her maternal side of Scotch origin, being descended from the Offutts of Montgomery County; and there was a German strain of blood in the family coming through the Sutors and Shaffers through John Nicol Sutor, born in Germany in 1774, who came to this country and married Mary Shaffer, born in Pennsylvania in 1778, their descendants settling in Maryland. Adam Shaffer, father of Mary, was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Charshee therefore combines French, English, Scotch and German blood, and is a typical American by reason of this composite blood. The Offutt family of Montgomery County goes back to the first settlers of that county, for we find that in 1717 William Offutt had surveyed for his own account a tract of land which he called "Younger Brother's Portion," consisting of six hundred acres west of Watts' Branch. Evidently William was a believer in the land, for on July 17, 1728, he had surveyed another tract of two thousand acres which he called "Clever Wold," and on April 4, 1729, another tract called "Bear Den" of two hundred acres,—this last named tract being at the falls of the Potomac. In

1777, James Offutt was a member of the county court of Montgomery County at the same time George Offutt was on the grand jury, and Zachariah was on the petit jury. The will of Nathaniel Offutt appears of probate on May 2, 1777; and Alexander married Anne Lowe on February 21, 1798. Baruch Offutt married Nirlinda Offutt on February 25, 1799. Among the county commissioners of Montgomery County may be noted Ozias Offutt in 1803–4; James Offutt 1845; and William H. Offutt, 1856 to 1861. These Offutts appear to have been settled in the Great Falls District of Montgomery County chiefly, and Offutts' Cross Roads perpetuates their name to this day. In their history appears one rather curious incident. About 1750 the General Assembly of Maryland decided in view of the need of an increase in population, to tax persistent and confirmed bachelors; so we find that in 1756 William Offutt (III) was taxed. William evidently did not relish this, for he does not appear on the list for next year. Zacharias also was taxed for 1756, but was more determined, because he held out until 1762, paying his tax every year. Then he succumbed to the inevitable. Thomas came under tax in 1757, and he lasted until 1761. In 1758, Nathaniel and William Offutt appeared as members of the Episcopal parish in Montgomery County and signers of a petition to divide the parish. Leonard Shaffer appears in the early history of Montgomery County, and John Sutor. The maternal great grandfather of Mr. Charshee, Thomas Cook, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was on service in Washington when that city was captured by the British. Thomas Cook married Serena Offutt, of Montgomery County, Md.

Mr. Charshee's descent therefore is derived from steady-going, patriotic, God-fearing people. He was reared in a village; attended school in winter and worked in summer. His education was mostly obtained in private schools. He fairly grew up in the lumber business, first as an office boy and tally boy, and then as a inspector in charge of the shipping department under his father; and by the time he had arrived at manhood had a thorough knowledge of the lumber business. His mother had looked faithfully after his moral training, and arriving at manhood he could say what few men could: he had never read a novel. His reading through life has been mainly along biographical lines, supplemented by magazines and periodicals.

His working life goes back to 1866 when he was a boy of twelve.

He formed early the determination to conquer circumstances, and not to remain "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water." His reading of biography gave him an insight in men, and his contact with men in active life gave him a further insight. He looked out for the strong points in the strong men whom he encountered, and endeavored to turn this information to advantage in his own life. His entire business career has been connected with the lumber business. Fourteen years he spent in the service of John DuBois of Havre de Grace, with whom his father was connected for forty-five years. He then made a connection with the Greenleaf-Johnson Lumber Company of Baltimore as salesman. Fourteen years were spent in their service; two years with Willson and Charshee; and now for twelve years he has been head of the successful lumber firm of Thomas A. Charshee and Brother. Mr. Charshee was fortunate in his various connections. The late John DuBois was known as "the lumber king of Pennsylvania." His experience there qualified him for the important position which he held in the Greenleaf-Johnson Lumber Company, rising from salesman to being the confidential adviser of Mr. Johnson, who was one of the veterans of the business. This long experience has made him one of the most expert judges of lumber in the country, and in his ability to size up the value and quality of a tract of timber he has but few equals. From 1895 to 1898, he was junior member of the firm of Willson and Charshee and in 1898 formed the firm of Thomas A. Charshee and Brother, of which his younger brother John E. Charshee is the junior member. Later on, Arthur V. Charshee elder son of Mr. Thomas A. Charshee, was admitted to an interest. The history of this firm since its organization has been one of continuous success. Thomas A. Charshee has a very wide acquaintance with the lumber trade of the South, East and North. His firm is connected with the local Board of Trade; the New York Lumber Association, and the National Hardwood Association. They are sole owners of the Hyde and Tyrrel Lumber Company of North Carolina; own extensive timber lands in Virginia and North Carolina; and own and operate their own vessels in the shipping of lumber. They are manufacturers, as well as wholesale and commission dealers in pine and hard woods, being also large contractors for railroad ties.

Mr. Charshee combines the qualities of enterprise and genuine conservatism in exactly the right proportions. He is not wedded to

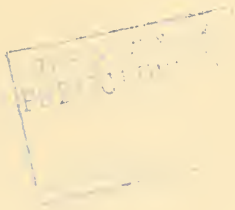
antiquated methods on the one hand, but on the other hand he does not venture rashly.

Mr. Charshee's church affiliation is with the Episcopal Church; and as many of his ancestors were connected with that church he may be fairly said to have inherited his church relationship. He holds membership in the Masonic order, the Royal Arcanum, and the order of the Heptasophs. His favorite recreation is horse-back riding. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, but he broke through the traces one time to vote for President Taft.

In addition to other Societies mentioned he is an active member of the Peabody Heights Improvement Association.

Mr. Charshee believes in hard work; that a business man should get up early and put in at least ten hours of hard work a day, remembering as Joe Cannon says, that "hard work don't kill. Idleness and over-feeding does."

On September 27, 1877, Mr. Charshee was married to Miss Annie M. Mattingley. They have three sons: Arthur V.; Thomas Bennett, and Frank M. Charshee all three of whom are active young business men.



E S Atkins

ELIJAH STANTON ADKINS

ELIJAH S. ADKINS of Salisbury, head of one of the largest manufacturing plants on the Peninsula, was born near Pittsville in Wicomico County in June, 1849; son of Stanton and Elizabeth (Parsons) Adkins.

Adkins is an old English name, the family having been known in Great Britain for centuries, and has been identified with the Eastern Shore in that part of it which now constitutes the State of Delaware, for many generations. Both of his parents were born in Delaware. On the maternal side, the Parsons family is also of English stock. On the Adkins side of the family, there is a strain of Scotch blood.

Mr. Adkins was reared on his father's farm; and having a wise father, he was made to work, the benefits of which yet abide with him. He was educated in the Wicomico County schools, and even as a boy developed business tastes, the lumber manufacturing business having a special attraction for him. Arriving at manhood, he followed farming for a few years, and finally in 1876 engaged in the lumber manufacturing business at Powellville on a small scale, from which place he moved to Salisbury in 1893. A look at the vast plant of today, covering as it does seven acres of ground, twelve large buildings, all connected by sidetracks with the two railroads which run in there, is the most eloquent testimony to the business ability of the founder of this great business who, thirty-four years ago, started in life with his little plant and good courage. It would be difficult to find anywhere a more pefectly planned or better conducted business than this great enterprise, which now uses up more than ten million feet of lumber every year. The company owns and operates its own sawmills in Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The rough lumber is brought from these mills to the Salisbury plant; there it is sorted out and diverted to that department it is suited for, and worked up into the finished product.

In 1895, Mr. Adkins took in as a partner Mr. Charles R. Disharoon. In 1902 the Company was incorporated with Mr. Adkins as

president; Mr. Disharoon as treasurer; and F. P. Adkins as secretary. In 1907, Mr. Disharoon retired. Mr. Adkins retained the presidency F. P. Adkins became treasurer; E. D. Adkins manager; and J. W. Humphreys secretary. Mr. Adkins' success has been so great that, though not an old man, he can now take some measure of ease, knowing that his large interests are being ably administered by his sons and their co-laborers.

Identified with the Republican party, he was during President McKinley's administration appointed postmaster of Salisbury and served his term with credit to himself and with satisfaction to the people of the city.

On January 19, 1876, Mr. Adkins was married to Miss Hennie Francis Tilghman, daughter of Samuel A. T. Tilghman of Wicomico County. The seven children born to them have all been reared and, constitute a family in which any man might take pride.

Mr. Adkins is a steward in the Methodist Protestant Church. He is an enthusiastic Mason, having taken the Knight Templar degree in that order. He is also affiliated with the Odd Fellows. He is partial to automobiling as a means of recreation.

An unassuming man, he has lived to see the plans of his earlier life worked out to a very great measure of success, and in doing so has contributed much to his native county by creating a great industry which gives profitable employment to many hundreds of people.

Yours Very Truly
Oliver B. Hagerty

OLIVER PARKER HAGERTY

AFTER the most reckless waste of natural resources ever seen in the history of the world, the American people are beginning to realize that an earnest effort must be made to conserve what they have left; and as a first step in this direction all over the country, intelligent men are doing their utmost to bring about an improved agriculture. One of these men who is doing his share in this direction is Oliver Parker Hagerty of Port Deposit, who on his estate near that city known as "Paradise Farm," has not only made a beautiful home, but has shown by careful cultivation and the most scientific methods what may be done in the way of improving Maryland lands.

Mr. Hagerty is a native of Maryland, born in Baltimore on February 10, 1870; son of James Summerfield and Emily Jane (Smiley) Hagerty. His father, James S. Hagerty, was at the time of his death, head of the Keen and Hagerty Manufacturing Company, who were leaders in the sheet metal industry in Baltimore, the business having been founded by George V. Keen and James S. Hagerty as far back as 1846. James S. Hagerty was not only a prominent figure in business circles, but was also a public-spirited citizen and most active in religious circles. During his life he at one time served as president of the Citizens' Railway Company, which was later absorbed by the United Railways and Electric Company. His standing in the community may be best illustrated by the resolutions passed by his colleagues in the metal trade, which are here given just as adopted after his death:

" The trade will learn with regret of the passing away of one of the veterans in the business in the person of James S. Hagerty, president of the Keen and Hagerty Manufacturing Company, which took place on the 9th instant at his late residence, 1111 West Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Hagerty leaves a widow and four sons James R.; George V.; Summerfield and Oliver P. This leader in the sheet metal world was born in Baltimore sixty-eight years ago and early in life formed a partnership with the late George V. Keen. As far back as 1846 this was a thriving firm, whose growing business

constantly compelled them to secure larger quarters. Last January, after the death of Mr. Keen, the business was merged into a stock company, of which Mr. Hagerty was elected president. Mr. Hagerty was a public-spirited citizen of Baltimore, and was always willing to devote his time and money to projects for the betterment of that thriving city. He was prominent in church work, being one of the original members of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years superintendent of the Sunday school. At the time of his death he occupied the position of recording steward of the church. This long and active life presents an example of the highest type of the self-made, upright and public-spirited business man. Those who were near to him must mourn the loss of a noble and inspiring life—a sympathetic employer, a pillar of the church, a power in the upbuilding of his native city. The sympathy of the trade will go out to his business associates and those connected with him by family ties in this their hour of bereavement."

James S. Hagerty was a son of James Hagerty who was a native of Ireland. Hagerty is an old name in Ireland. Its original form appears to have been Hagarthy; from that the evolution was into Hagarty, and easily into Hagerty. The cyclopœdia of Ireland gives as the coat of arms: Hagerty, a shield with the lower three-quarters red upon which appear three ravens in black; the upper quarter of the shield in silver with a green tree. The crest is a mailed upraised right arm grasping a Turkish scimetar. The motto is: Nec flectitur, nec mutat.

Oliver Parker Hagerty was a healthy boy, reared in the city with his most pronounced taste in boyhood being fondness for music. He was educated in private schools, and in 1890 engaged in business as a clerk. He had the healthy tastes of a young man; became affiliated with various fraternal orders, such as the Masonic, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Modern Woodmen of America. In all of these he has held official positions, being a past chief in the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and consul of the Modern Woodmen of America. More active service, however, than any of these was given as a member of the Roland Park Volunteer Fire Department, in which he served until March 1904, and put in fourteen hours of the hardest work of his life in the great fire of Baltimore in 1904. A man who passed through that fire could claim to be a veteran in fire work, just as a soldier who passes through a great battle can claim to be a veteran in warfare.

Mr. Hagerty has the typical American taste in his fondness for baseball. His political support has always been given to the Republican party except that on county issues he voted independently.

Mr. Hagerty's father was one of the successful business men of his generation. The son's taste did not run in that channel; and as soon as it could be conveniently managed, he took up the quiet life of a country gentleman. It cannot be doubted that in this life he has rendered a public service, because it is just now the psychological moment when the agricultural interests of our country need every possible reinforcement, not only in the interest of conservation of public resources, but also in the interest of larger production and in a cheaper living for the masses. Mr. Hagerty is a good citizen—he believes that one should be loyal to his country, to which he owes so much; that in private life, honesty, truth and consideration of the rights of others should be dominating principles. Mr. Hagerty carries his theories of good citizenship into practice. An incident which illustrates this, and which he himself would never tell, is related by a friend. When he went to give in his taxes, as he left the office of the tax collector, a bystander made the remark; "There goes an honest man,"—which statement was based on the fact that he had given an honest return of his property. In no other respect is American citizenship so much in default as in the chronic dishonesty about the payment of taxes,—and to find a man who is too good a citizen and too honorable to defraud the government of which he is a component part, is to find a man who has a just appreciation of what good citizenship means.

On June 8, 1893, Mr. Hagerty was married to Miss Susannah E. Harcourt. The ten children born of this marriage are all living; and if Mr. Roosevelt is right in his argument, Mr. Hagerty and his wife are contributing their full share to the future welfare of the country. Mrs. Hagerty comes from an old and famous English family of Norman origin which followed William the Conqueror to England, and which centuries ago held the title of Earl Harcourt. By the extinction of the older line, this title died out. By the marriage of Lord Vernon to Martha, sister of Simon, Earl Harcourt, we get the family of the Vernon-Harcourts, in the annals of which we find Edwin Vernon-Harcourt, Archbishop of York, and the late Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, twice Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain and one of the acknowledged political leaders of our generation. His wife, by the way, was an American woman. The coat of arms of the

Harcourt family is thus described: Gu. two bars, or. Crest—In a ducal coronet or. a peacock close ppr. Supporters: Two lions or., each gorged with a bar gemmelle gu. There are two mottoes. The first is: Gesta verbis prevenient. (Deeds come before words). The second motto is: Le bon temps viendra. Mrs. Hagerty has an American ancestral line quite as famous as the English line. This is the Cushman line. She is lineally descended from Robert Cushman, treasurer of the Mayflower Company and assistant governor; and from Mary Cushman, the last survivor of the Mayflower Company. Another well known member of this family was Charlotte Cushman, the great actress; and also Cushman Caldwell, one of the editors of The New York *Tribune* comes down from this family in one line. Mrs. Hagerty's grandfather, Reverend Stephen M. Vail, an eminent clergyman and a professor of Oriental languages, was the first Methodist minister in America to insist that every minister should be a college graduate. He was one of the early abolitionists, an ardent Republican, and under Grant's administration served in the diplomatic corps in Bavaria.

The present home of the Hagertys has long been known as "Paradise Farm." Having elected to make it a permanent residence, with the idea that it would be occupied by their children and their children's children, they have decided to rechristen it "Newnham" in honor of the old home seat of the Vernon-Harcourts of England.

This brief sketch can be concluded in no better way than by the relation of a couple of incidents in Mr. Hagerty's life which illustrate his character. While a resident of Roland Park, near Baltimore, he was a member of the Civic League of that choice community. When he removed to Port Deposit, naturally he resigned his membership, and under date of February 12, 1906, J. H. Strauss, secretary, wrote in acknowledgement of his resignation and made this comment: "I am requested to advise that your resignation was accepted with regret, following which you were elected an honorary member of the Roland Park Civic League as a token of the appreciation of your work while an active member of the League. Allow me to congratulate you on being the first and, thus far, the only honorary member of the League, and to express my regrets for the occasion of your resignation as an active member."

On settling in Port Deposit, a strong love of music led him at once to take an interest in the musical life of the place. He found a

struggling band without equipment. He did not content himself with mere expression of good wishes and sympathy, but went down in his pocket, and through his well-timed assistance the band was thoroughly equipped with new instruments, with uniform suits, with a place for meeting, and with competent instructors.

His taste for music has led him into a course of study, of both theory and practice, under the best teachers, and he has essayed composition,—one of the pieces composed by him known as "The Maryland Girl," being known and played all over the country.

Such men as Oliver P. Hagerty are an acquisition to any community. We have far too few of them. A lover of his kind, unselfish, seeking no notoriety nor preferment, he is ever ready to contribute to the extent of his ability, whether it be in labor or in money, to the betterment of conditions in the community where his lot is cast.

GEORGE L. WELLINGTON

THE name of Wellington instantly calls to mind that great soldier who overthrew the almost invincible Emperor Napoleon; but the Duke of Wellington was not really a Wellington. The general impression that his family name was Wellesley is also a mistake in a sense. The original family name of the Duke of Wellington's people was Colley or Cowley; and his grandfather, Richard Colley, on coming into the title of Baron Mornington assumed the surname of Wesley, which was afterwards turned into Wellesley,—and incidentally it may be mentioned that the celebrated John Wesley was a cousin of Richard Colley. The true Wellington family has been known in America long antecedent to the time when Richard Colley changed his name to Wellesley and became the progenitor of the great Duke of Wellington, for the American Wellingtons go back to Roger Wellington who came from England and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts in the colonial period. According to Burke, the Wellington family was settled in Brecknockshire, Wales, and has a very ancient coat of arms without crest or motto. The probabilities are, however, that the family was not Welsh, but English, and had moved over the border into Wales in some bygone century, as the name is distinctly English and probably dates back to the days of Saxon supremacy in England, like Wellings and Wellingham.

Of this old English and American family comes the Honorable George L. Wellington of Cumberland, easily the first citizen of that city. In the struggle of life, the ancient family name has been of value to him only as the strong blood in his veins made of him a stronger man than he might otherwise have been. He is what we mistakenly call in this country "a self-made man," meaning thereby a man who has worked himself up from the ranks without early advantages. It must be confessed that Mr. Wellington has traveled far. There runs also in his veins some of that strong German blood which has been such a potent factor in the making of Western Maryland.

The branch of the Wellington family to which Senator Wellington belongs is, curiously enough, German in its origin, though its

Geo. L. Wellington

history confirms the fargone English origin. It seems that Peter Wellington and his family, being Protestants, left England during the reign of Mary Tudor, commonly known as "Bloody Mary;" went to Holland, and thence up the Rhine to the Free Cities then existing, and settled near the city of Worms. Here the family continued to live until 1848, when John Adam Wellington came to America, he having been concerned in the Revolutionary movement of that year. During the several centuries in which this branch of the family remained in the Rhine Country, it became thoroughly Germanized; so that Mr. Wellington can fairly claim both German and English descent.

Mr. Wellington was born in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1852. His educational advantages were of the most slender kind. At the early age of eleven, the boy had to go to work, and he began in a retail mercantile establishment. Naturally he did not know much about books; but he had, as after-events have shown, a powerful mind and a strong body to back up that mind. Better than all, he possessed an irresistible energy that would not be denied success in any matter that he undertook. He worked seven years in a store, put in all his spare time in study, and at the age of eighteen was qualified for a step forward. He became an accountant in the Second National Bank, where he worked faithfully and began to take an interest in public affairs as a worker in the Republican party, to which he has been politically devoted through life. His political work attracted the attention of the people, and 1883 found him County Treasurer,—his party being then in supremacy, which position he filled by reappointment until 1887, with great acceptability. In 1884, he was sent as one of the State delegates to the National Republican Convention. The young man of thirty-two had become a factor in State politics, though never for a moment neglecting the business interests entrusted to his charge. In 1889 he was again appointed County Treasurer, but did not serve out his term, for President Harrison in 1890 appointed him Sub-Treasurer of the United States at Baltimore. This was a long step forward. He served his term of four years efficiently and well. In 1889, prior to his appointment as Sub-Treasurer, his friends had made a strenuous effort to secure his nomination as representative in Congress from the Sixth District, but had failed. In 1892, the nomination was given him, but that was a Democratic year, and despite a tremendously

active campaign, he was defeated. And here comes in a sample of that irresistible energy possessed by Mr. Wellington. Defeated for the nomination in 1889, defeated by the Democrats after he had obtained the nomination in 1892, in 1894 he came to the front again as the nominee of his party and was triumphantly elected. In 1895 the Republicans had not elected a governor in Maryland for a quarter of a century. They nominated Lloyd Lowndes, and Mr. Wellington was made Chairman of the State Committee. He managed and waged one of the most brilliant and successful campaigns ever seen in the State, and elected Mr. Lowndes and a majority of the General Assembly. Naturally, such a brilliant victory could not be overlooked by the party which was the beneficiary of it; and a general demand went up from the Republican leaders all over the State that Mr. Wellington should be made their candidate for the United States Senate. No man can win this honor without opposition,—and naturally there was opposition; but Mr. Wellington's friends pushed the battle with the result that in January 1896, he was elected Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and served his six-years term with distinguished credit and ability. He is now something more than a national figure, as he is well known outside of the bounds of our own country.

Mr. Wellington is something more than a politician, he is a good politician; and he is all the better politician because he is not afraid to take a positive stand whenever his conscientious convictions are at stake. An example of this occurred in 1900. He differed with the majority of his party colleagues in the Senate upon what we call "our colonial policy;" and notwithstanding the fact that his difference of opinion meant a loss of position to him in a political sense, he tenaciously adhered to his position; and as the years go by, the evidences of his wisdom in that matter multiply unceasingly.

Since his retirement from the Senate, he has not been a candidate for public position, but has devoted his time to his business interests and to what might be called "the work of a publicist." He is president of two banks, the German Savings and the Citizens National, both of Cumberland, having been president of the Citizens National Bank since 1900, when it was organized largely through his efforts. He is also president of the Cumberland Electric Railway Company; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and the Tenth and Eleventh German Building Associations. He is vice-president of

the Potomac Glass Company, and a director in the Koch Lumber Company. He is a Past-Master of Potomac Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity; Past High Priest of Salem Royal Arch Chapter, and past Eminent Commander of Antioch Commandery. He is an active member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, and the Independent Order of Mechanics.

In 1877, Mr. Wellington was married to Miss Lina C. Lear. They have four children: Mr. John L. Wellington, connected with the Citizens National Bank; and the Misses Gretchen, Etchen and Olga Wellington.

In a splendid home on Washington Street, Senator Wellington has one of the best appointed libraries in the State, and there spends many of his most pleasant hours. He has been a student all his life, as well as a doer; and the fact that he has been so good a student accounts in some measure at least for the fact that he has been so effective a doer. And so the old habits abide, surrounded by his family, always ready to extend a hearty welcome to friends who may drop in; with his books under his hand—in the prime of his powers he is enjoying the well earned rewards of a laborious, useful and honorable life. Though out of politics as an officeholder, he yet retains a keen interest in everything that affects the public welfare, and his office in the Citizens National Bank is a mecca for his party friends who like to consult with him about party action in the State.

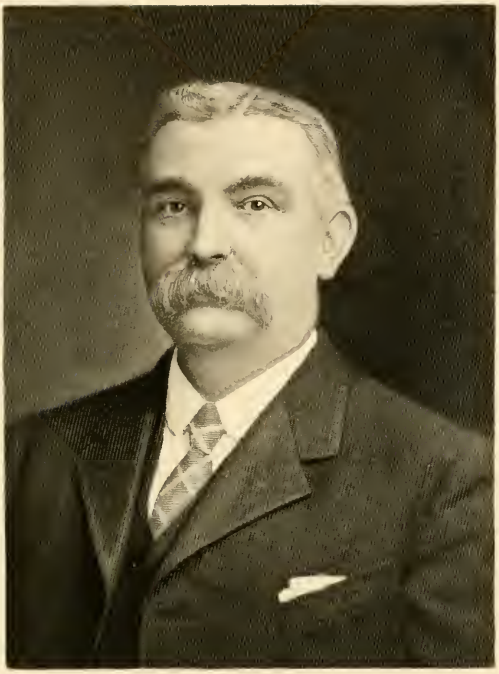
JOHN JOSEPH KELLY

THE sober history of Ireland is as full of fascinating romance as any story ever written by the most gifted writer of fiction. The romantic history of that beautiful island deals with every phase of human interest that appeals to man. The Irishman is an unusual compound. His love of country is almost equal to that of his religion. His temperament is poetic; his courage is a proverb: his charity and generosity know no bounds; his oratorical powers seem natural to all classes. Combined with all these qualities there is industry and downright honesty which makes him everywhere a most valuable citizen. He possesses a sparkling wit which tempers the hardships of life. A remarkable people who under wise government would have made of Ireland the brightest jewel of the British Empire they have been compelled by unwise administration to leave their beloved island by millions and seek homes beyond the seas. Great Britain's loss has been America's gain, and the millions of Irishmen and their descendants who now are incorporated in the body of American citizenship have been as valuable a factor in the development of our country, morally and materially, as any other element in our conglomerate population.. In speaking of Ireland and Irishmen one is sorely tempted to enlarge, in view of the brilliant chapters which they have written upon the pages of history.

From Brian Boru and The O'Neil down to Patrick Sarsfield, from Sarsfield to the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy, from Fontenoy to the O'Donnell in Spain, from the O'Donnell to Wellington at Waterloo, from Wellington to Theodore O'Hara in our own Civil War, whose great epic, the "Bivouac of the Dead," is known and read of all men, from Theodore O'Hara to Cardinal Gibbons of today, everywhere, in every land, we see the Irishman in the front rank of soldiers, poets, churchmen, statesmen and business men.

Of this great stock comes John J. Kelly, one of the prominent business leaders of the city of Baltimore,

Mr. Kelly was born in County Galway, Ireland, on January 1, 1849, son of Patrick and Julia Kelly. There are several branches of



Very Truly yours
John J. Kelly

the Kelly family in Ireland, but the antiquity of the Kellys of County Galway is shown by the possession of a Coat of Arms which goes back to that ancient day when Coats of Arms carried neither crest nor motto. Historians generally figure this to have been about the latter part of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century. The old Coat of Arms of the Galway Kellys is thus described: "Gu. on a mount vert two lions, supporting a tower ar."

Though not a college graduate the subject of this sketch received an excellent education in the schools of his native county, which was completed at the Catholic Monastery located at Mount Bellew, County Galway, Ireland. One accomplishment acquired during his educational training, and now far too much neglected, was a beautiful hand-writing, clear, legible and uniform. He landed in Baltimore in April 1864, a lad of fifteen. He spent a few years in what might be termed preliminary training. During those years he was engaged in hotel and grocery business and produce commission. In 1872, a young man of twenty-three, he had acquired a sufficient knowledge of the business conditions to justify a start on his own account and in that year he established a building supply business under the firm name of John J. Kelly and Company. To this business he has adhered loyally and tenaciously for thirty-eight years, and though his interests have ramified in every direction and he is now connected with a great number of enterprises, this is yet the interest which is nearest to his heart. As the business grew and his capital increased he became interested in other ventures, so that finally in 1899 he felt that it was wise to incorporate the original business, which was done under the style of the National Building Supply Company, of which Mr. Kelly has been the president since organization. One of Mr. Kelley's sons, John J. Kelly, Jr., now vice-president of the Building Supply Company, and actively connected with Mr. Kelly in all of his various enterprises, has been trained up by his father to take over the care of these interests in so far as the elder man cared to be relieved, and thus insuring the continuance of the present policies and management.

This company operates an extensive lime factory in Texas, Baltimore County, and before Portland cement was manufactured in America was one of the largest importing houses of cement in the country, drawing its supplies from Germany, England, Belgium and France; maintaining branch houses in New York, Philadelphia, Wash-

ington, New Orleans, and Savannah. Their headquarters now are located in their own concrete fire-proof building at nos. 418 to 424 E. Pratt Street, Baltimore, with four branch houses in different sections of the city and suburbs, and are now stockholders and distributors of some of the largest cement factories in America. They have large contracts on hand for the current year with the United States Government, State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore.

The extent and variety of his interests is worthy of notice: He is president of three companies: The National Building Supply Company, the Maryland Terra Cotta Company and the Kelly and Broadbent Planing Mill Company. He is vice-president of the Broadbent Mantel Company, the National Builders Supply Association of the United States and an ex-president of the Builders Exchange of Baltimore.

The magnitude of Mr. Kelly's operations may be judged by the fact that these different enterprises give daily employment to nine hundred persons.

He is treasurer of the Park Land and Improvement Company and for thirty years has been treasurer of the Loyola Perpetual Building and Loan Association, one of the largest and most prosperous building societies of Baltimore on the mutual plan, and has handled wisely millions of dollars for this great society. He is a director in the Third National Bank, Chesapeake Brick Company, the American Mirror Company and the Oliver Hibernian Free School. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Club, the Pimlico Country Club and the Park Heights Improvement Association. A study of this list will show that he has given long and faithful service to church, community enterprises, civic improvement and mutual societies, equally with his own private business interests. Putting it in another fashion it may be said that he has been a money maker, but something very much more than a money maker. He has been a public-spirited citizen of the highest class, who has given years of service to the building up of the moral and educational interests of the community.

Mr. Kelly carries his sixty years lightly. He has worked hard, lived prudently, and as a result is now able to do the day's work that comes to his hand with as much energy and alertness as many men many years his junior can do.

He does not make up his mind hastily, but when once made up,

decision is final, and there is no withdrawing. So well is this known that his word once given is absolutely accepted by all who know him, his character for uprightness and honorable dealing made by forty years of business integrity, being beyond question.

On November 17, 1874, Mr. Kelly married Miss Hettie E. Armstrong of Baltimore County. Of this marriage eight children have been born. Three boys died young and there are now living two sons and three daughters. The sons are John J., Jr., a capable and alert business man, at the right hand of his father in his business operations. The younger son, Eugene B., is now in College finishing his education, when he will enter his father's business. The daughters are Nettie J., Georgia R. and Etta M. Kelly. One of the sons and one of the daughters are married. Mr. Kelly has four grandchildren.

The life of John J. Kelly is in itself a fine illustration of those sterling qualities which have made the Irish such a notable people. The devoted loyalty of the Irishman in America to the land of his adoption is but a sample of the faithful service he would have given to the British Empire if he had been permitted, and shows that the men who rule nations are not always wise.

WILLIAM COOMBS DEVECMON

WILLIAM C. DEVECMON of Cumberland, one of the leaders in professional and business life of Maryland, was born in Cumberland on February 2, 1861; son of Thomas and Althea M. (Coombs) Devecmon. His father, Thomas Devecmon, was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers of Western Maryland. On the paternal side, Mr. Devecmon is of French origin, his family having been established in America by his great-grandfather, Pierre Devauxcelle D'Evecmon, who was traveling in America when the French Revolution broke out. The conditions in his own country were so horrible that he decided to become an American citizen, and married Hannah Sinnex of Wilmington, Delaware, and was thus the progenitor of a family of distinguished lawyers.

W. C. Devecmon had the best of educational advantages. After preliminary training, he entered St. John's College at Annapolis, and was graduated in 1881 with the degree of A.B., leading his class. In his junior year by action of the board of visiting governors, he was awarded a special degree for distinguished proficiency in mathematics. After graduation, he taught Latin and Greek in St. John's College for three years, with the title of assistant professor. During these three years he read law with S. Thomas McCulloh of the Annapolis bar, and was admitted to practice in 1884. After a year spent in traveling in the West and South, he settled in Cumberland in 1885, and has since that time been an active practitioner of the law in his native State. He has met with abundant success in his chosen profession, and he attributes the measure of success that he has won to an intense desire to understand with mathematical accuracy whatever proposition may be laid before him, and he therefore does not leave it until he has a thorough grasp of the question from every possible angle. Outside of his profession, he has pronounced literary tastes and has contributed some Shakespearian essays to the magazines.

His political allegiance has been given to the Democratic party, with the exception of 1896, when he voted the Gold Democratic ticket represented by Palmer and Buckner. He is a member of the Potomac Club, of which he was one of the original promoters; is

Yours truly
W. C. Devereux

very partial to automobiling; and his hobbies—in so far as he has hobbies—run in the direction of automobiling and books. Perhaps his greatest pleasure in life has been the gathering together of his superb collection of books, which, outside of his regular law library, is one of the best owned by any individual in the State, as well as one of the largest.

His business qualifications are quite as pronounced as his professional ability, and he has been connected with many prominent enterprises centering at Cumberland, being now a director of the United States Spruce Lumber Company, and president of the Maryland and Rye Valley Railroad. He owns a beautiful home in Cumberland, where he receives his friends with French courtesy and Southern hospitality. Some measure of his standing in the profession may be gathered from the fact that at the 1908 session of the Maryland State Bar Association, he was elected president.

In concluding this brief sketch, it seems entirely appropriate to incorporate an admirable expression of opinion by him upon the choice of a profession or business by the young man, and as his own words cannot be amended, they are here given verbatim:

"Formerly it was the general custom for a father to select a profession or business occupation for each of his sons; for the last generation or two the sons have without parental influence, made their own choice, and circumstances have usually determined this for them. These are the two extremes, and, in my opinion, they are both wrong. A genius will sooner or later get into the occupation for which nature intended him; but to allow the average boy to select, without guidance, his occupation in life is simply to compel him to drift without compass or chart during his early manhood when his mind is capable of the greatest expansion. A youth of twenty-one just out of college knows neither his own capacity nor his own limitations; he knows neither the opportunities offered nor the difficulties to be encountered in the different professions and branches of business; and it is absolutely impossible for such a young man to determine with any degree of intelligence the profession for which his mental, moral and physical peculiarities best qualify him to make a success in life. A father of good common sense having learned with painstaking care his boy's limitations, as well as his capacity, is better qualified than the boy can possibly be to determine the occupation in life for which that boy is most suited."

ELIHU SAMUEL RILEY

ELIHU SAMUEL RILEY of Annapolis, lawyer, editor and author, is a native-born son of Annapolis, born on May 2, 1845; son of Elihu Samuel and Mary Jane (Ridgely) Riley. His father, E. S. Riley, Senior, was an editor who served for some years as public printer for the State of Maryland, and as alderman of the city of Annapolis. He was a man of fluent speech and strong courage. His mother died when Mr. Riley was a youth.

In tracing back the ancestral lines of this family, the genealogist will find Sir John Hawkins, who came from England to Virginia between 1640 and 1650; John Brewer, who came to Virginia from England about 1650 and moved to Maryland about 1651; Colonel Henry Ridgely who came from England to Maryland about 1658. Dropping down one hundred years, there appears another ancestor, Robert Paine Davis, who served as a private and later as an ensign in the Revolutionary Army

Mr. Riley spent his youth in his native town; possessed of moderate health and an inordinate desire for reading, his greatest pleasure in reading being found in historical works. He learned the printing business in his father's office, and now recognizes that the knowldge of English obtained during that training has been of incalculable value to him in his later life. His educational training was received in local public and private schools; and after completing his school training and deciding upon law as a profession, he read law in the office of William R. Iglehart and John Ireland of Annapolis. He laid down for himself as a motto that, "Whatever I undertake to do, I will do well." He was duly admitted to the bar, and has practiced his profession with a measure of success, having served as city counsel of Annapolis from 1892 to 1895; as solicitor of the Annapolis and Eastport Building Association, and a term as vice-president of the Maryland State Bar Association. His best work, however, has not been done in the practice of law. As previously stated, he had a passion for history, and it easily followed that he became a faithful and painstaking investigator of local history. The

first result of these investigations was the publication in 1886 of a work entitled "Ancient City, a history of Annapolis." The "Bench and Bar of Maryland," published in 1901, shows his work as one of the editors. In 1902 he edited a reprint of the "Letters of First Citizen and Antilon." Encouraged by his labors in this field he then undertook a much more ambitious work in the "History of the General Assembly of Maryland from 1635 to date"—a period of two hundred and seventy-five years, and a work of such vast magnitude as to call for years of research, compilation and editing. He is also author of a history of Anne Arundel County. Mr. Riley's historical work has abundantly paid his footing as a citizen. In America, we boast much about our great history, but if we are put to the question, very few of us know anything about it. The man therefore who spends his life in undertaking to preserve the history of our country, whether it be county, city, State or Republic; who does faithful and painstaking abor; who discards mere verbiage and unreasonable tradition, and tries to place before our people the facts in connection with the history of our country, whether in whole or in part, is doing a public service quite as great as though he had founded a great factory or led an army corps; for it is a fact that a people uninformed in their history and therefore unqualified to exercise discriminatingly the duties of citizenship, are like a ship at sea without a rudder, and are liable to drift upon the shoals of national shipwreck because of lack of knowledge.

On December 4, 1872, Mr. Riley married Rebecca Williams Tucker. Of this marriage, there are four children.

His political affiliation through life has been with the Democratic party. Religiously, he is connected with Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church South of Annapolis, and superintendent of its Sunday School.

His favorite recreations are found in walking, rowing and gunning.

Some of his ancestors have been mentioned outside of the Riley family, and it is not out of place here to say that the Riley family is an ancient one, originally English and not Irish as many people believe, though there is an Irish Riley family which has an old coat of arms consisting of a green shield, upon which are two lions rampant in gold, each with a paw grasping a bloody hand, in the center; the crest consisting of a golden crown surmounted by a green tree and a

serpent—the motto being: "With fortitude and with prudence." The probability appears to be that the Irish Rileys are descended from the English Rileys; though they took a distinctively Irish coat of arms in using the bloody hand. The main seats of the English Rileys appear to have been in Lancashire and Lincolnshire.

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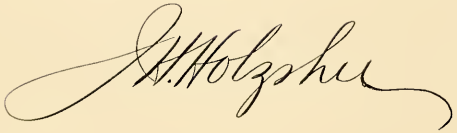


JOHN HENRY HOLZSHU

THE late John Henry Holzshu, of Cumberland, was born in that town on July 20, 1849, and died on November 25, 1907. His parents were Charles L. and Margaret (Schilling) Holzshu. His father, of German origin, was married in Cumberland, spent his life there, was a merchant-tailor by occupation, a man of excellent character, and one of the well known citizens of the town.

Young Holzshu learned the trade of tailor with his father. He spent three years as a bookkeeper in Baltimore, and with that exception his entire life was spent in Cumberland. His first business in Cumberland was in connection with his father's merchant-tailoring establishment; but in 1887, seeing a good opening, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which later his brother, Charles G. Holzshu, became a partner, and which remained his principal business during life.

Mr. Holzshu's business career was an unusually successful one. He possessed sound judgment, unfailing energy, and integrity beyond question. He was both enterprising and liberal, and his friends were counted by his acquaintances. During his life he was probably connected with or held membership in more associations, societies and corporations, than any man in Cumberland. In political life, he was an ardent Republican, and closely associated with Ex-Senator George L. Wellington, both in a political and personal way. While Senator Wellington was in the United States Senate, he secured the appointment of Mr. Holzshu as postmaster of Cumberland, which position he held four years. When the Citizens Bank was organized, Senator Wellington became its president and Mr. Holzshu its vice-president. Mr. Holzshu was director and treasurer of the German Savings Bank; director in the Cumberland Savings Bank, of Cumberland; and the Fidelity Savings Bank, of Frostburg; secretary-treasurer of the Cumberland Electric Railway, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the Western Maryland Telephone Company; treasurer of the Tenth and Eleventh German Building Associations: vice-president of the Cumberland Improvement Company; president of

the Holzshu Realty Company; director in the Will's Mountain Sanatorium Company; director in the Y. M. C. A.; trustee of the Cumberland Municipal Sinking Fund for over twenty years; trustee of the Allegheny County Academy. He was interested in the Maryland Rail Company, the Interstate Trust Company, and the Cumberland Ice Manufacturing Company. He served a term as Tax Collector, and at one time was Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. At the time of his lamented death he was serving a term as County Treasurer. He was affiliated with the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the various Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to Shrine. His religious affiliation was with the German Lutheran Church. In 1892 he erected the Holzshu Building, on Baltimore Street, and about the same time put up the large sanatorium on Will's Mountain, of which he was a director up to the time of his death. He held various offices in the fraternal associations to which he belonged, and was, in fact, a working member in everything that attracted his interest.

It is perhaps not too much to say that Cumberland never had a citizen who contributed more freely of his time, his labor, and his means to everything that had in view the advancement of the moral or material interests of the city. Amongst all his numerous activities, he found time to organize a military company, and served as a Lieutenant.

On October 10, 1888, he married Miss Mary E. Reuschlein. Of this marriage there are three children: George Louis, Arthur H. and Miss Marie Holzshu.

His death, coming after a severe illness, of two weeks was unexpected, and called forth expressions of sympathy from people far and near, and was universally lamented by the people amongst whom he had spent his useful and honorable life.

Very Truly
Rich. Jones

ROBERT MORRIS JONES

ROBERT M. JONES of Baltimore, prominent in a business way, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Green County on December 5, 1841, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Kramer) Jones. His father was a glass manufacturer and farmer by occupation. A glance at his father's and mother's names will show that Mr. Jones combines within himself two strong strains of blood, Welsh and German.

The family history of this branch of the Jones family, is one of great interest. Robert M. is a son of Benjamin, who was son of John, who was son of Robert, who was son of Griffith, who was son of Morgan, the immigrant, who was son of John of Basaleg, near Newport, Warmouth, Wales. Mr. Jones, therefore, is in the sixth generation from the immigrant to American.

There are some features of this family's history of such interest as to justify greater detail. Morgan Jones, the immigrant, was one of the most illustrious Baptist ministers of his day. In 1660 he was a chaplain to Major-General Bennett, of the Virginia forces, in expeditions into the Indian country. In one of these expeditions he and others were taken prisoners by the Tuscaroras and condemned to death. Through the kindness of one of their chiefs, he was ransomed. He was afterwards treated with kindness, and preached for them three times a week. It is said that he remained with them till 1669. He wrote an account of his labors and adventures in these expeditions. Morgan Jones was highly educated, having been a graduate of Oxford University. A man of excellent standing, he married Margaret, a daughter of Lord Griffith Griffiths. One of his sons was christened in honor of his grandfather, Griffith Jones. This Griffith Jones, born on October 18, 1695, following in his father's footsteps, entered the Baptist ministry. He was twice married and the father of a large family. By his first wife a son and daughter were born. The son died in infancy. The girl, Mary, born on January 1, 1723, lived to womanhood. By the second wife he had the following children: Samuel, born February 1, 1725; Morgan, born September 23, 1729;

John, born September 11, 1732; Thomas, born April 26, 1735; Joseph, born May 19, 1737; Benjamin, born February 16, 1740; Robert, born February 20, 1743; and Rachel, born February 20,1747. Of the ten children, Robert was the ninth in order and the youngest son.

In 1767 or 1769, Jacob Van Meter, together with the Swans and Hughes formed a little settlement in the southern part of Greene County. Jacob Van Meter is said to have been the first settler of the Baptist faith in that immediate section. A little fort was built and named "Garard's Fort," in honor of the Garard family of Huguenot descent, which was numerous in that county. In 1770 a log church was built near the fort, which received the name of "Goshen Church," and became famous as the place where the first Baptist church meeting west of the mountains took place, and the Red Stone Baptist Association was organized. This little church was built of logs, about eighteen by twenty feet. In 1772 or 1773, a church was organized by Rev. Isaac Sutton and Daniel Fristow, on November 7, consisting of thirty members. Among those charter members was Robert Jones, above mentioned. This was in the time of the Revolutionary and Indian troubles, and in one of the Indian raids the wife and children of the pastor, the Rev. John Corbly, were murdered by the Indians.

Robert Jones married Jane Bolton, and to him was born one son, John, and three daughters: Rachel, Mary and Rebecca. Mary married Jesse Evans, and was the mother of Col. Sam Evans, prominent in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, seventy-five years ago. Rachel married Lewis Evans, and Rebecca married George Reynolds. John, the only son of Robert, and the grandfather of Robert M. Jones, married Mary J. Brice, a daughter of Capt. Wm. Brice, They had nine children: Robert, William, Benjamin, John, Rachel, Mary, Lydia, Louise and Maria. Benjamin, the third son, was the father of Robert M. Jones. Robert J. Burdette, whose reputation is as wide as the continent, is descended from this family on the female side. The children of Benjamin Jones present one of the most remarkable cases that can be shown by any family. These children, eight in number, were as follows; W. J. Jones, born July 22, 1831; Adelia, March 27, 1834; Kramer, January 4, 1836; Margaret, January 29, 1838; John, November 4, 1839; Robert M., December 5, 1841; Mary J., March 2, 1844, and Charles, June 2, 1847. It will be observed that the oldest is seventy-nine, and the youngest sixty-three,

and every one of them is living—a record that would be hard to equal in our country.

James Ross, a local annalist of Greene County, Pennsylvania, is responsible for the statement that the descendants of Rev. Morgan Jones include five judges of the several courts of Fayette County, ministers, representatives, lawyers, doctors and soldiers without number in every state in the Union. A glance back over the preceding lines, setting forth the facts about the family, and the large number of children in each generation, leads us to believe that Mr. Ross has not over-stated the facts.

Educated in the local schools of his native state, Robert M. Jones for a space of four months in 1861, then just arriving at manhood, served in the army. Since that time he has followed continuously, actively and industriously, business pursuits, first in a general livestock business, and later in the pork packing business, which is his present business interest. He has won a substantial measure of success, and is recognized as a business man not only of character, but of sound judgment.

On April 6, 1869, he married Mary Straney. Of this marriage five children have been born, of whom three are living.

In politics he is an independent.

Mr. Jones has during life been a man of one pursuit. Business has taken not only his serious labor, but has been to him a recreation. He has found it all-sufficient for all his needs. He has taken no great part in the social activities of the city, beyond holding membership in the Merchants' Club.

Mr. Jones believes that the young man starting in life who will base his actions upon rigid honesty, who will keep strictly sober, follow his pursuit, whatever it may be, industriously, and give faithful attention to the interests of his employers, will meet with that measure of success commensurate with his talents. He has found this to be true in his own case, and not regarding himself as an exceptional man, he sees no reason why it should not be true in the case of the other man.

He is a worthy descendant of the old Welsh preacher who took his life in his hands as a pioneer in the wilderness, and who served his generation with fidelity, with zeal and with conspicuous ability.

CORNELIUS WEBSTER ABBOTT

GENEALOGISTS tell us that when a thousand years or so ago men first began to assume surnames that these surnames were taken from many sources: occupations, colors, localities, natural objects, offices, and many other sources were drawn upon for the names that we now know as family names. They also tell us that the family name of Abbott was derived from the office of Abbott held by the Superior of Roman Catholic Monasteries. The first man who bore the name evidently had great respect for the work of the church. Aside from this he must have been a man of unusual force of character, as the qualities exhibited by his descendants show.

While the Abbotts have been prominent in all walks of life, they have been especially so along educational and religious lines. In our country the Abbotts appear to have been first settled in Massachusetts, and among the earlier settlers of that colony, between the founding of Plymouth, 1620, and the year 1650, are found George Abbot of Andover, George Abbot of Rowley, Thomas Abbot, of Andover and Arthur Abbot of Ipswich. Connecticut had her share in Robert Abbot of Branford and George Abbot of Norwalk. These were all pioneer settlers and their descendants, throughout the intervening generations, have not only multiplied exceedingly in number but have given to America many of its best citizens. It is worth while to note just a few of the prominent men of the name in the present generation:

Alice Balch Abbot, author; Edward Hale Abbot, lawyer; Francis Ellingwood Abbot, author; Frederick Vaughan Abbot, soldier; Henry Larcom Abbot, soldier and engineer; Katherine Gilbert Abbot, artist; Willis John Abbot, editor and author; Alexander Crever Abbot, M.D., Professor University of Pennsylvania; Arthur Vaughan Abbot, civil and electrical engineer, and author; Charles Conrad Abbott, author and naturalist; Edward Abbot, clergyman; Frank Danford Abbot, musical editor; Frank Frost Abbot, Professor in University of Chicago; Fred Hull Abbot, lawyer; Jo Abbot, lawyer

Yours truly

L. W. Wolcott

and ex-Congressman; Lyman Abbott, clergyman and editor of the *Outlook*; Mary Perkins Abbott, author; Nathan Abbot, law teacher; Russell Bigelow Abbott, founder and president of Albert Lea College; Samuel Warren Abbott, M.D., Secretary Massachusetts State Board of Health; Wilbur Cortez Abbot, educator. About half of these spell the name with one "t" and the remainder with two "t's". The original spelling of the name was Abbot, and the best authorities agree that this is the correct form, but as there is no law for spelling surnames, each man being a law unto himself, about half the Abbot families preferred the more modern spelling of two "t's".

The record above given is really a remarkable one for one family in one generation, especially if one stops to consider the trend of this family in one or two directions and the wide reputation enjoyed by all of the names given above.

In Great Britain the Abbots hold the Baronies of Colchester and Tenterden, but in the present generation these baronies are held by men without issue and will die with the present holders, which is to be regretted, as they are historic names.

Cornelius Webster Abbott of Baltimore is in direct line of descent from George Abbott of Rowley, Massachusetts. George Abbott came from England in middle life with his three sons, George, Nehemiah and Thomas. He must have been well advanced in years when he came over for he died in 1647. Another George Abbott who settled in Andover in about 1643 and has a small army of descendants in the country, was clearly a younger man, for he married in 1647 in this country. It is probable that George of Rowley was an uncle of George of Andover. Cornelius W. Abbott's line of descent is as follows: George Abbott born in England died 1647; George Abbott, 2nd, born in England, married Sarah Farnum in 1658, had issue four sons and five daughters and died in 1687; Nehemiah born 1667, died 1750, married Abigail Lovejoy in 1697, had issue three sons two daughters; Nehemiah, 2nd born in 1692, died 1767, married Sarah Foster in 1714, had issue three sons two daughters; Joseph A, 1st, born 1727, died 1793, married Sarah White, had issue two sons; Joseph A. 2d, born 1752, died 1834, married Ruth Bucknam had issue four sons two daughters; Joseph A. 3d, born 1791, died 1857, married M. Electa Richardson, had issue three sons two daughters; Cornelius F. born 1828, died 1894, married Matilda Price in 1854, had issue one son Cornelius Webster Abbott born in 1855 who is the subject of this sketch.

Cornelius W. Abbott is in the ninth generation from the old pioneer, and was born in Baltimore on December 30, 1855. His father was Cornelius Frederick Abbott, native of Boston, who married Matilda Price, a native of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, and located in Baltimore as a merchant and manufacturer. Young Abbott was reared in the city and attended its public schools, the last two years of his school life being spent at Professor Knapp's German school.

In 1872, a youth of seventeen, he entered upon the serious work of life as an office assistant. Four years later, when barely twenty-one years old, he engaged in the manufacture of bitters. For the thirty-two years which have since elapsed he has adhered tenaciously to this one line of business. Mr. Abbott has never made in his business operations the common mistake of sacrificing everything to size. His effort has always been to make the best, and he has a justifiable pride in the fact that Abbott's bitters are known and sold throughout the United States wherever bitters is used. Its quality is recognized as among the very best flavoring bitters made in the world. He has built up a substantial business with a growing export trade, and while he does not claim the greatest establishment of its kind, or the largest capital, he has succeeded in establishing a substantial and prosperous business along the line of true merit.

In looking back over his life Mr. Abbott finds that the direction which it has taken was largely the result of circumstances not foreseen or controlled by him. From an office boy, he became assistant-bookkeeper and bookkeeper; then a traveling salesman. The home influences and the family inheritance had made it natural for him to be straight and clean in all his transactions. Contact with his fellow men stirred up his ambition to build up a good business character. The rest has been a matter of growth.

On July 28, 1891, Mr. Abbott married Miss Ida Mengel of Hagerstown, Maryland. They have four children. Politically he is an Independent, which is not surprising when one knows the stock from which he comes. He believes that we can render no better service for the on-coming generation than to instill into youth the virtue of economy, of beginning to save early, and of always spending less than one makes. In view of the reckless extravagance of the American people of this day Mr. Abbott strikes a keynote, because no people in the world today are to be compared with us in what may be fairly called willful extravagance.

There are two or three things about this family so notable that the biographer dealing with a member of it would be less than just if he failed to mention them. As before stated the name originated in an office of the Roman Church, but when the great reformation spread over Europe it took hold upon the Abbotts and we find them in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Puritans of the Puritans. Every intelligent man knows somewhat of the history of these Puritans and the figure they have made in our own country. With them religion came first and education second. In this good year of 1910 one who will take the trouble to investigate will find that the Abbots of the twentieth century are in full accord with the practices of the Abbots of the seventeenth century who went into the wilderness with a rifle over one shoulder and the Bible under the other arm. Any man may be proud to be descended from such stock, and while his pride may be justified, it is much more important that his own life be so worthy as to reflect credit upon his ancestry. In the case of C. W. Abbott his own conduct measures up with the best traditions of a race which has abundantly justified its existence by service.

CHARLES FISHER HOLLAND

AMONG the leading men of the Eastern Shore of Maryland of the present day, Judge Charles Fisher Holland of Salisbury occupies a prominent place. Judge Holland was born in Sussex County, Delaware, on April 3, 1841; son of Elisha and Louise (White) Holland. His father was a farmer; a man of strong will and sound judgment.

According to its tradition, the family came to America prior to 1692, and settled in Somerset County, in that section now embraced in Worcester County. Among the muniments of title to some land is a grant from William and Mary to one John Holland, Gentleman, in 1692. William Holland and Nehemiah Holland, brothers, together with Francis Holland, were county judges in the latter half of the eighteenth century. John Holland, son of William, and the great-grandfather of Judge Charles F. Holland, married and settled in Delaware in 1775, and was the founder of the Holland family in that State. The old homestead is still in the family.

A very ancient reference to the Hollands appears in 1678, when the General Assembly made an allowance to certain men named in the Act for their services against the Indians. Among these is mentioned Richard Holland who got "four hundred pounds of tobacco,"—tobacco being then the currency of the country. The name has long been famous in English history. English genealogists tell us it was founded by a man who came from Holland,—the original name being the given name with "of Holland" attached. Finally the "*of*" was eliminated, and we get the family name. As far back as the time of Edward II, we find Robert De Holland summoned to Parliament by that king, and Burke seems to think that this Robert was a native of Holland. It is known that the descendants of this Robert became Earls of Kent, and later Dukes of Exeter. One of them in the time of Edward III married into the royal family, espousing Joan Plantagenet, known in history as the "Fair Maid of Kent."

Judge Holland's most pronounced taste in boyhood was reading and research. Reared in the country, with certain farm tasks to

Yours Truly
Thos. S. Hallowell

perform, he frankly acknowledges that these tasks were neglected whenever a book could be obtained. Speaking of his mother, who was of the same family as Bishop White, first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, he says that her word was the law of his conduct. His tastes in reading ran to history and biography, but as a matter of fact has been very general. He has been especially interested in the customs and religious beliefs of nations. His education was obtained in public schools and private academies. Arriving at manhood, he read law; was admitted to the bar at Salisbury in 1868, and has been in active practice in that town up to the present time, except for the years spent on the bench. He believes that the impulses moving him in early manhood were born of an instinctive desire to do well whatever he might undertake and to stand in the front rank of his associates. In the practice of his profession, he developed into what is known as a "corporation lawyer," which of itself is a testimonial of his ability in a legal way. After seventeen years of practice, he had gained such reputation for ability, sound judgment and impartiality, that he was elevated to the bench in 1885 and has served as a judge for more than twenty-five years. Keenly interested in the work of the Episcopal Church, of which he has been a lifelong member, he has served that body as a vestryman for forty years. Judge Holland has found his chief recreation in travel and in yachting. His political affiliation has been through life with the Democratic party. Outside of the church and the Democratic party, his only affiliation with organized bodies is with the Masonic Fraternity.

Speaking of his own life-work, he says that he has never had but one ambition, that was to excel in his profession. In justice to him it must be admitted that he has gratified his ambition.

To the youth of the country he has no new nostrum to offer in the way of advice. He believes that "sobriety, consistency, persistency, industry, and honesty will bring success in any walk of life."

On November 30, 1871, Judge Holland was married to Miss Mary A. Welch.

JAMES HENRY BAKER

JAMES HENRY BAKER, of Baltimore, Lawyer, was born in Kent County, Maryland, June 24, 1872. His parents are James H. and Mary (Trew) Baker. He belongs to an old Quaker family which has been prominent in Kent County since colonial times. James H. Baker, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a Republican, and has for many years taken a leading part in political affairs in his county. He was the first member of his party to go to the House of Delegates from Kent, and for four years he represented his county in the Senate of Maryland.

James Henry Baker received his education at the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover, Delaware, and then in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., graduating at that ancient institution in 1893, and receiving three years later the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Baker, like so many of the successful professional and business men in the large cities, is a product of the farm. Kent is one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of Maryland, and farm life in that county assumes its most healthful and attractive aspects, producing independence, resourcefulness and thoughtfulness, as well as a strong and vigorous body. The long winter evenings in the farmhouse afford abundant opportunity for reading good books, and young Baker made good use of these opportunities.

At Dickinson College he found time to do some newspaper work, being the Correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He has been for a number of years a trustee of his Alma Mater and one of the youngest graduates ever elected to that Board. His standing at Dickinson and the high esteem in which he was held by the alumni of that institution are indicated by his selection in June, 1908, to present a portrait of Chief Justice Taney to the College. His presentation address on that occasion, being the 125th anniversary of the founding of the College, has been regarded by many as his best effort in public speaking. Judge Taney graduated at Dickinson in 1795 and was the most illustrious of all her graduates. As a Mary-

lander, it was peculiarly fitting that this address should have been made by Mr. Baker, who received his diploma ninety-eight years later than Taney. In presenting the portrait of Judge Taney, Mr. Baker said in part as follows:

"I make the bold statement that Taney is the most distinguished Dickinsonian to whom was ever delivered a diploma, or upon whom was ever conferred a degree by this old and venerable institution of learning. This country has had twenty-five Presidents, one a graduate of this college, and whose memory we have just honored, but there have been but eight Chief Justices of its Supreme Court. Therefore, only a few colleges can boast of this honor, of which we are one, in our immortal Taney, who presided over this august tribunal for twenty-eight years, from 1836, until his death in 1864. Dickinson has also been represented on this high tribunal by Associate Justice Grier, of this State, and, until very recently, we were remotely represented there by Associate Justice Shiras, whose grandfather on his maternal side, Rev. Dr. Francis Herron, was a Dickinsonian and graduated in the class immediately before Judge Taney.

"Mr. Taney was a native of Maryland, born in 1777, about the beginning of our Government itself, and died in 1864, about the end of a great epoch—the Civil War—which rendered possible the abolition of slavery. He graduated here iu the class of 1795, valedictorian of his class, elected to this his first honor by his classmates, as was customary in those days."

While completing his academic course at Dickinson, Mr. Baker also studied law at the Dickinson School of Law, later entering the Law Department of the University of Maryland, studying at the same time in the office of Senator Isidor Rayner, under the direction of that distinguished lawyer. He was admitted to the bar of the City of Baltimore December 22, 1894, speedily acquiring a good practice, being engaged as counsel for several building associations and contractors, besides a very large office practice.

Mr. Baker has found time to take a part in public affairs, having a deep interest in politics. In 1903 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the State Senate in the Second Legislative District of Baltimore. But, as the district has a large Democratic majority, he was defeated with the rest of his ticket.

In 1907 he had the honor of presiding over the convention of the Republican party that nominated the Hon. E. Clay Timanus for

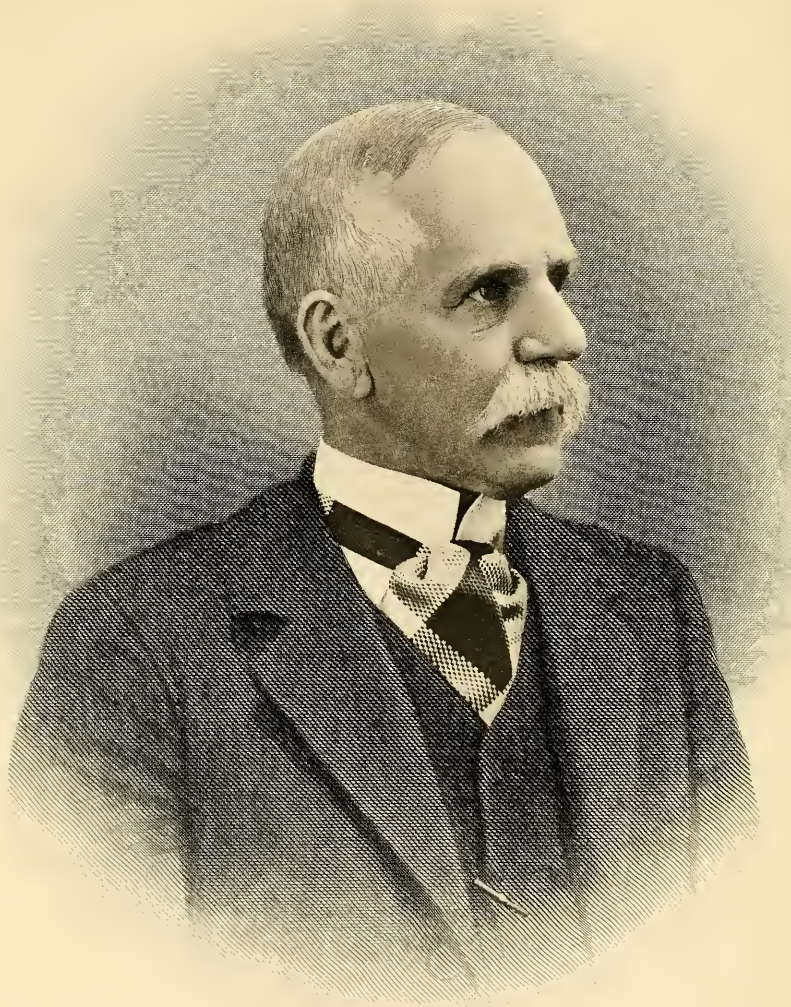
Mayor of Baltimore. In all public affairs, and especially in such as concern the material improvement of the community in which he lives and of the State at large, Mr. Baker takes a lively interest and is always ready to do his full share of the work involved. In a recent sketch of him which has been published, he was placed among "the foremost of the younger leaders in the professional and civic circles of Baltimore." Continuing, the writer of that sketch said of Mr. Baker that he was "closely identified with that which is the highest and best as a lawyer. He is likewise rapidly becoming allied with the civic movements which promise so much for the City of Baltimore. Full of energy and possessed of a highly developed analytical mind, this young lawyer has already seized a sure place in the confidence and esteem of the community. In his professional life he is characterized, perhaps most marked, by the confident, systematic and persistent method by which he proceeds 'to do things.' He is intensely practical; he goes to the heart of the essentials with the ease, coldness and precision of a well directed blade. Yet it must not be supposed that he is without the innate warmth and delicate coloring of sentiment and idealism. He is a practical idealist."

He has cultivated a love of art, especially of good paintings and etchings, and his literary taste is as fine as his artistic.

He is a member of City and State Bar Associations and Secretary of the Public Lecture Bureau of the City of Baltimore—a movement for public education and improvement—in which he is associated with a number of the leading literary men of the city.

He is also prominent in the fraternal societies, including the Phi Kappa Psi and other kindred associations. He is Past Master of Union Lodge No. 60 of the Masonic order, and Past Regent of Baltimore City Council No. 357, Royal Arcanum.

On the 20th of November, 1902, Mr. Baker married Miss Louise Tull, daughter of the late Dr. John Emory Tull, of Somerset County, Maryland. They have one son, John Tull Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are members of the Associate Congregational Church.



J. L. Nicodemus

JOHN LUTHER NICODEMUS

ONE of the business veterans of Western Maryland is John Luther Nicodemus, president of the People's National Bank of Hagerstown, who at eighty-two years of age is hale, active,and puts in an appearance at his banking house promptly every morning. Mr. Nicodemus has spent his long life in Washington County. He was born near Boonsboro on December 8, 1828; son of John and Anna Maria (Motter) Nicodemus. His father was a farmer and a miller, a son of Valentine Nicodemus, one of the early settlers of the then Frederick County. The Nicodemus family was founded in America by three brothers who came in 1720 from Austria or South Germany, landed in Philadelphia and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. One of the Pennsylvania brothers had two sons, Valentine and Conrad, who came to Maryland and whose two cousins also settled in Frederick County. This Valentine who settled near Boonsboro was the grandfather of John L. Nicodemus. On the maternal side, the family is of French Huguenot stock, long settled in Frederick County, the name being originally *Mottrie* or *Mottieur*, which was promptly anglicized into Motter. In the present generation Judge J. C. Motter of Frederick is a distant cousin of Mr. Nicodemus. John Nicodemus the elder,—farmer and miller,—was a fine specimen of that excellent German stock which has contributed so much to Western Maryland. He was an upright, sturdy, generous man. Young Nicodemus was reared in the country, a healthy boy, trained in the tasks of the farm, upon which he worked between school seasons; and as a boy was anxious to grow up and get into business. He attended private schools, and later Mercersburg College. At the age of sixteen, he began work in his father's mill, and his life was spent in the milling business in Boonsboro for the ensuing twenty years. His operations in the milling business were successful. He made money and established the character of a sound financier. Seeing good openings in the banking business, he turned his attention in that direction; and since 1865 has been identified mainly with the banking business. In 1876, he founded the Clay County Bank at Spencer, Iowa, now known as the First National

Bank of Spencer, of which he is the vice-president. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank of Hagerstown. In 1891 he moved from Boonsboro to Hagerstown; and in 1893, was elected president of the People's National Bank, the affairs of which he has since administered with distinguished ability.

Mr. Nicodemus' life covers a most eventful period of our history. He was a voter for twelve years before the Civil War. He was reared in the political doctrines of the old Whig party, and so long as that party held together, supported its policies and candidates. When the troubles became acute in the country, the old Whig party disappeared and a new alignment was made, the members of that old and splendid organization dividing up between the Democrats and the Republicans. Mr. Nicodemus was an ardent Union man throughout that tremendous conflict, but during the Reconstruction period he decided to join the Democratic party, with which he has since affiliated, though not an active politician in the partisan sense. His recreations through life have been found in hunting, fishing and driving.

On May 29, 1853, he married Miss Evelyn C. Smith of Frederick, member of an old colonial family of that county. Of his marriage, there are four children: E. May, now Mrs. Doctor S. S. Davis; Cora Virginia, now Mrs. Dr. E. K. Wilson; G. Addie, now Mrs. Ashby Conner; and Edwin Nicodemus. His wife died April 26, 1891; and on November 9, 1892, he married Miss Virginia S. Newcomer, daughter of Victor and Anna (Shirick) Newcomer of Funkstown, Maryland. This branch of the well known Newcomer family owned a farm which formed part of the battlefield of Antietam, and lived there at the time of that epochal event, but afterwards they removed to Funkstown. The late B. F. Newcomer, the noted banker and philanthropist, was second cousin to Mrs. Nicodemus.

Mr. Nicodemus' religious affiliation is with the Reformed Church of Boonsboro.

Mr. Nicodemus has lived a long, industrious, useful life. In his business ventures, he has been unusually successful and is one of the wealthy men of his section. He commands the entire confidence and respect of the people of the county in which his entire life has been spent, and now, in a green old age, can rest upon the fruits of his labors with the consciousness that he has served his generation with fidelity.

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GEORGE THOMAS REDDEN

THE origin of the family name of Redden is involved in doubt A vast majority of our present family names have been evolved out of some ancient form, many now not recognizable. There are two explanations of Redden, one says it came from the French *Redant,* and we find in England the names *Reddan* and *Redon* derived from this French form. Another explanation is that it comes from the town of Reading (pronounced Redding) in Berkshire, England, from which is derived the Redding family, and that this Redden is merely another form of Redding. It is quite possible that Redden is merely a Scotch-Irish modification of the English form *Redding.*

A representative of this family name,— who is not only one of the most successful, but one of the most useful men of the town of Denton, is George Thomas Redden, who was born in Kent County, Delaware, on February 12, 1855; son of George W., and Jane B. (Jones) Redden. His father was a farmer. His paternal great grandfather was a tailor in Bridgeville, Delaware; and his maternal grandfather, Thomas A. Jones, served two terms in the Delaware State Senate.

Mr. Redden was reared on his father's farm and had the usual tasks assigned him of a farmer's boy. He attended the public schools of Delaware, and went through the Farmington Seminary. At the age of seventeen, he went to sea as a sailor for one year, and with the money thus earned, went back to school. Completing his own schooling, he became a school teacher in Kent County, Delaware.

In 1880, the young man, moved by the spirit of adventure, went to Arizona, where for six years he was engaged in gold and silver mining in Yavapai County. During his residence in Arizona he was, in 1884, nominated by the Democrats for the territorial legislature, and was defeated by a narrow margin of three votes. After six years in the far West, Mr. Redden returned East; stopped for a time in New York City, and was engaged until 1887 in the commission

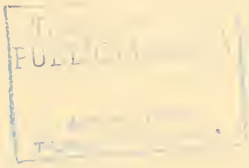
business in that city. In 1888, he moved to Denton and embarked in the canning of fruits and vegetables and farming. His operations have been very successful; and in the twenty-two years he has been settled in Denton, he has built up a large business; made much money, and is now one of the wealthy men of the county.

But he has not stopped merely with the making of money. He is a vestryman of the Episcopal Church; member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and of the fraternal order of Heptasophs, has served six years in the town council, and in 1898, was elected a member of the general assembly. In the general assembly, he did notable work, and it was largely through his efforts that the Enoch Pratt donation was secured for the splendid Pratt-Shepherd Hospital near Baltimore. It will be seen from this record that Mr. Redden has never allowed his business interests to absorb him to the exclusion of the performance of civic and religious duty.

Mr. Redden was married in 1893 to Mrs. Louise Elizabeth Finn, of Baltimore. They have four children: Maggie Jane, Marriott Seymour, Layman Jones, and Mary Virginia Redden. In addition to these, he has one adopted son, John George, who is the son of his wife by her first marriage.

Mr. Redden finds his recreation in automobiling and farming. In view of the magnitude of his farming operations, one would think that looking after his farm would be more in the nature of labor than recreation; but like a wise man he has learned that in a diversity of occupation lies the best of recreation.

In addition to being a man of broad and liberal views, Mr. Redden is a thorough business man of decisive action. His success has been won by ability to quickly recognize opportunities and take advantage of them. He belongs to that class which is doing so much to advance the real interests of the state of Maryland and of the country, and whose industry and enterprise deserve the most cordial approval of all good citizens.



Isaac N. Barber

ISAAC AMBROSE BARBER

THE late Doctor Isaac A. Barber, of Easton, during his life one of the most prominent men of the Eastern Shore in a professional, financial and political way, was born near Salem, New Jersey, on January 26, 1852, and died at his home in Easton, Maryland, March 1, 1909. He was a descendant of an English family settled in New Jersey since the seventeenth century. His parents were John W., and Ann S. Barber. His father was by occupation a farmer, and a man of great industry.

Doctor Barber was reared in the country and required to do his share of work on the farm. He attended the public schools of Salem; then went to Taylor and Jackson's school in Wilmington, Delaware. Even as a boy, he acquired a taste for reading, and through life had a pronounced partiality for works of a biographical character. He early developed a taste for medicine, and at seventeen years of age he entered upon medical study. Preferring the homeopathic school, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1872, when but twenty years of age. He began the practice of medicine in Woodstown, New Jersey, but only remained there until July 1873, when he removed to Easton, where he practiced with great success until 1887. He then became interested in the flour mill business in Easton and in St. Michaels. A most versatile and capable man, his success in business circles was commensurate with his success in medicine, and he was enabled to retire from active business pursuits with a competency in 1903. In the meantime, in 1894, his financial ability had led to his election as president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Easton, and this position he retained up to his death. For the last six or seven years of his life, he confined himself chiefly to his agricultural interests and the breeding of fine horses, which was a passion with him, and he was the owner of quite a number of highbred and registered stock.

A public spirited man, he at one time served with great acceptability as president of the Talbot County Fair Association, and took a keen interest in its success.

He was through life affiliated with the Republican party, and for many years one of its leaders on the Eastern Shore. In 1891, he was the candidate of his party for delegate to the General Assembly, but was defeated. Im 1893, he was made candidate for the State Senate, but was again defeated. He possessed a great share of tenacity; and in 1895, he was again a candidate for the legislature. That was a Republican year in Maryland,—the Republicans electing their entire ticket, and controlling the legislature, and in that year Doctor Barber was successful. In 1896, he was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for the Fifty-Fifth Congress. Up to that time, the Republican party had not elected a Congressman from the Eastern District since the War. He was elected; served his term, and after the completion of his term, was made a member of the Republican State Central Committee for Talbot County.

In 1878, Doctor Barber was married to Miss Nellie V. Collison, daughter of the late William Collison, a leading contractor of Easton. Four children were born of the marriage, of whom two, with his wife, survive him. The two surviving children are: Stewart Earl Barber, Past Assistant-Paymaster in the United States Navy, stationed in Washinton at the time of his father's death; and a daughter, Miss Nellie Barber, who was attending the George School in Philadelphia when her father died.

Religiously, Doctor Barber adhered to the faith of his fathers. For generations the family had been members of the Society of Friends and the Doctor was a leading member of the Third Haven Meeting of Easton, one of the oldest churches in the United States. On the day of his death, which was Sunday, he had attended service in the morning. He had for several years been in poor health as a result of an accident, but was thought to be on the road to full recovery. Returning home from church, he was stricken with paralysis and died in a few hours.

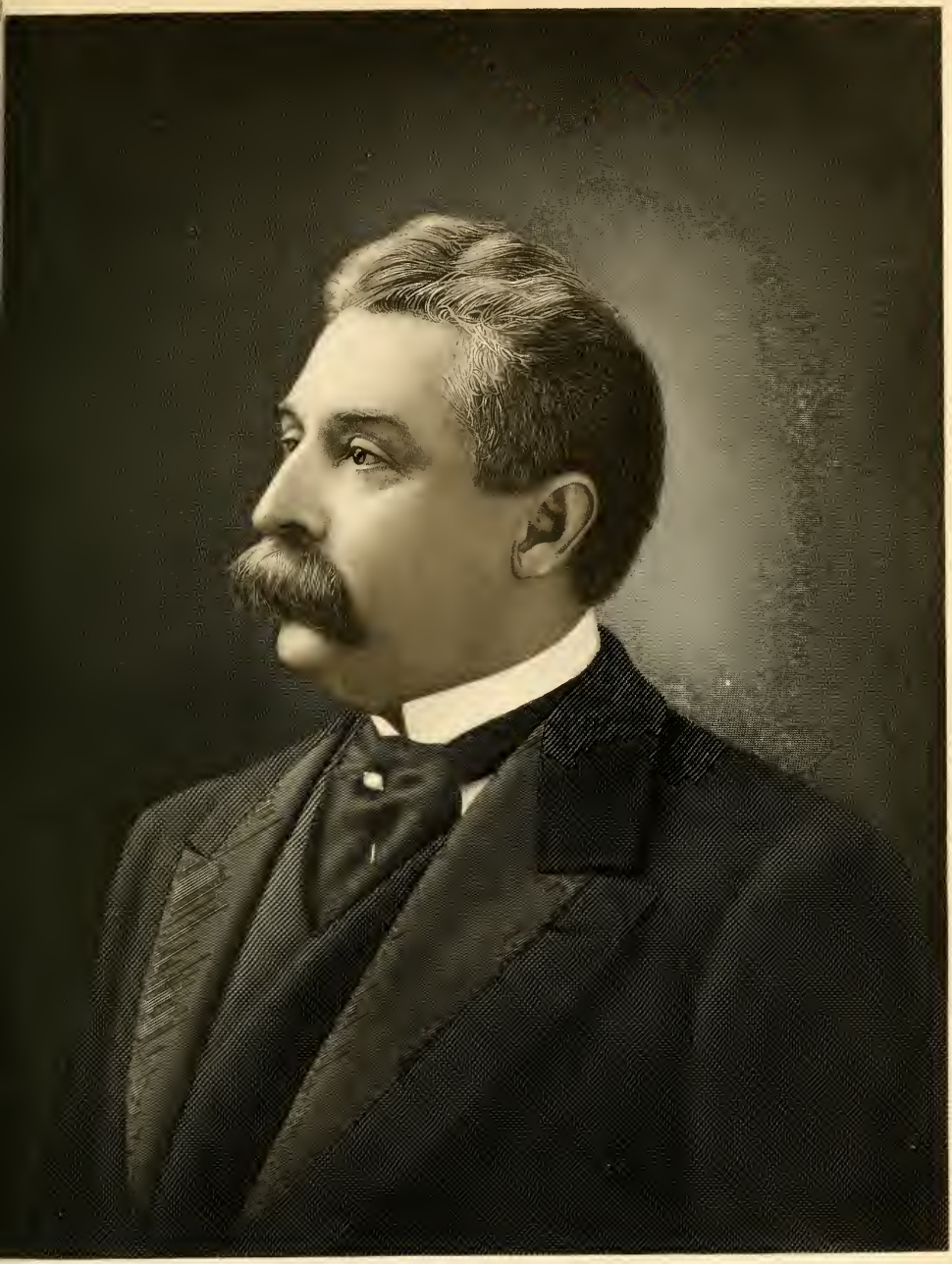
The local papers bore testimony to the excellence of his character and to his strong qualities. He was given credit for being a most untiring worker in everything he undertook, and one of the able organizers of that section in both a business and political way. His business associates passed very handsome resolutions of condolence to his family and as a testimonial to his memory. He was a man of kindly temperament, courteous and genial manners, who won friends readily and retained them after winning them. Though he did not

live to any great length of years, he left behind him a record of accomplishment which would have been creditable to a veteran of three score and ten.

When asked during his life to give a word of counsel to the youth of our country, he wrote these words: "First of all, be careful in selection of your early associates. Avoid those who want to smoke and drink whiskey or other intoxicating beverages. Be fond of your home and reading. The influences of church and home will lay the best foundation in life."

LOUIS VICTOR BAUGHMAN

THE late General Louis Victor Baughman was not only one of the best known men and best citizens of Maryland, but was also one of the most chivalrous and most cultivated men of his generation. His family in both the paternal and maternal lines has been identified with Maryland for from four to nine generations, and is connected with a large number of leading families of the State by ties of blood relationship. In the paternal line, the family was founded by his great grandfather, a sea captain who brought to Maryland many of the first settlers of Frederick County, and his family has been identified with Frederick County from that time down to the present. The son of the old sea captain was a substantial farmer of that county, and the grandson was John W. Baughman, father of the subject of this sketch, and one of the strong men of the last generation. John W. Baughman was a man of notable character. Thrown upon his own resources in early life, he clerked for a time in a mercantile establishment of Frederick; then two years in St. John's College; entered the mercantile business, and by a combination of capacity, industry and integrity built up a large and successful trade. He was married in 1844, to Mary Jane Jamison, daughter of Baker Sylvester and Louisa (Mudd) Jamison. Just prior to his marriage, he had entered the legal profession, having read law under James M. Coale. Shortly after his marriage, he was induced to take hold of *The Frederick Citizen*, known then as *The Republican Citizen*. The remainder of his life was given to the conduct of this paper. A man of fine natural ability, strong will and much determination—a staunch Democrat in his political convictions and in full sympathy with the South in those stormy days of the '50's and '60's, he made his paper a power, and drew down upon himself the wrath of the Federal Government, which, after first imprisoning him and confiscating his property, finally banished him beyond the Federal lines. During the remainder of the war, he served in an official position in Richmond; and after the war, resumed publication of his paper, which he continued until his death, July 31, 1872.



L. Victor Daughman

Louis Victor Baughman was the eldest child of the marriage of John W. Baughman to Mary Jane Jamison, and was born in Frederick City on April 11, 1845. Looking back through the entire list of General Baughman's ancestral lines, we come in contact with many of the great names of Maryland, among them Leonard Calvert, the first Governor and founder of the Colony, who ruled Maryland from 1634 to 1637. Another great figure in that early period was the Reverend Robert Brooke, who settled in Maryland in 1650, and was Deputy Governor of the Province from 1652 to 1654. Crossing the Maryland line into Virginia, there looms up Governor Edward Diggs, 1654–58; and coming back to Maryland, Deputy Governor William Diggs of Maryland, 1684–1687. Going back again to the earliest period, we find Captain James Neale, who came from England to Maryland in 1642; was a member of the Provincial Council in 1643; again in 1661, and of the assembly in 1666. General Baughman was in direct line of descent from all of these notable characters of the earliest period of the Colony; but, these cover but a small part; for, tracing out the line farther, there appear the Sewells, Lowes, Boarmans, Matthews, Piles, Pyes, and many others which in the earlier generations were names to conjure with in Maryland. There flowed, therefore, in his veins the best blood of the Colony and State, always noted for the high character and excellent quality of its citizenship.

General Baughman was reared in Frederick and educated at Rock Hill and Mount St. Mary's Colleges. At the age of sixteen he ran the blockade and entered the Confederate Army as a private in Captains McAleer's company of the First Maryland Infantry. While in this command, he took part in the battles of Malvern Hill and Gaines' Mill. He was then transferred to Company D. of the First Maryland Cavalry under Captain Welch; served under Early and Breckenridge in their raid through Maryland, and also in the well known Chambersburg raid in 1864 He was captured at Moorefield Virginia, about midsummer of 1864, was imprisoned in Camp Chase, Ohio, for nine months, and exchanged in March 1865, just prior to the fall of Richmond.

General Baughman accompanied his family back to Maryland after the fall of the Confederacy, and took up the duties of active life. From that time until his death, on November 30, 1906, at his residence, Poplar Terrace, Frederick, he was one of the foremost

characters of the State. He read law under ex-Governor E. Louis Lowe, who was then living in Brooklyn, New York, and was employed by a steamship company of New York.

Upon the death of his father in 1872 General Baughman, in connection with his younger brother, J. Wm. Baughman, took charge of *The Frederick Citizen* and continued the paper under the firm name of Baughman Brothers. Under their management, the paper continued to be, as it had been in the life time of the father, one of the most influential and best edited papers of the State. The record of *The Frederick Citizen* under the Baughmans is perhaps unsurpassed in the United States, The paper was founded as far back as May 1821, and during its history has supported every Democratic Presidential nominee, from William H. Crawford down to the present. It is a record of consistent adherence to the principles of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, which probably cannot be equaled by a half dozen papers in the United States.

As soon as he had gotten a fair foothold, General Baughman was married on September 27, 1881, to Miss Helen Abell, fourth daughter of the Honorable A. S. Abell, the famous founder of *The Baltimore Sun* and of one of the most noted journalistic families in the United States. The Abell family go back to the early settlement of Massachusetts about 1630 and through this connection General Baughman's children combine the Maryland Cavalier blood with the New England Puritan. See pp. 416–428 2d volume this Series for Abell family sketch. The living children of this marriage are: E. Austin Baughman and Mrs. Helen Baughman Conley.

It was but natural that a man so devoted to Democratic principles, and editor of one of the foremost journals of that faith in the State, should become a large figure in the party life of the State, and for many years General Baughman was a most potent factor in shaping the party policy of Maryland. His commanding personality, wide acquaintance, and unusuual grasp of public questions and all matters political, amounting almost to genius, caused his counsel to be in great demand by his Party, and he served for several years upon the National Democratic Committee, as well as upon the State Democratic Committee and the Democratic County Committee, of which he was for a long time the Chairman. For four years he was Comptroller of the State Treasury. He was President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; Chairman of the

Board of Commissioners for Maryland of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. His military experience was utilized by three Governors on whose staffs he served,—first, Governor Groome; then Governor John Lee Carroll; and finally on the staff of Governor John Walter Smith, as Inspector General of the State.

Through life, he was a member of the Catholic Church. By virtue of his descent from numerous colonial soldiers, he held membership in the Society of Sons of Colonial Wars. Keenly interested in the United Confederate Veterans Association, he was one of the early members of that society, and for many years took an active interest in the affairs of the Alexander Young Camp of Condeferate Veterans. He held membership in many Democratic clubs throughout the country. In social club life he was attached to the Maryland, the Journalists, Maryland Jockey, Country, and the Bachelors Cotillon Clubs.

It would have been hard to find a man of a higher degree of personal popularity, and equally hard to find one who more richly deserved it. This personal popularity was based on a combination of qualities—he was not half-hearted in anything. Any cause which he espoused could command his strength to the limit. Whether in Church or in State—in peace or in war—in the parlor or in the field, he put his heart into everything that he undertook, and by reason of strong mental and personal qualities attracted men to him. Possibly had his tastes run in that channel, he would have filled many high political positions,—and his abilities were equal to the highest; but he seemed to be content with helping others, rather than the pushing of his own preferment. That he was appreciated thoroughly and fully by those with whom he came in contact, and by those whom he served, is shown by the record; and when he passed away at the comparatively early age of sixty-one, he was lamented from one end of the State to the other. He belonged to a generation the like of which we shall not see again soon—a generation which fought the greatest war in the annals of history, where brother was lined up against brother, in support of principles which each believed to be right; and no man in that mighty struggle bore himself more gallantly than the young Marylander who for four long years wore the sabre of a private trooper. Perhaps the best summing up of his character would be found in the word "faithfulness."

ELMORE BERRY JEFFERY

IN THE innumerable changes which English family names have undergone during the last six or eight hundred years, few names present a greater variety than that of Jeffery. It originated in the old Norman name, *Geoffrey*, which sometimes appears under the form of *Godfrey*. It is of some interest to note the variety of names coming from this root. We find: Jeffery; Jefferay; Jefferey; Jefferis; Jefferyes; Jeffrey; Jeffreys; Jeffries. Robert Jeffery, or Jefferis as it sometimes appears in the old records, was settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, as far back as 1685; and another family spelling the name Jeffries was settled in Virginia at an even earlier date.

A prominent representative of the business life of Baltimore at the present moment is a member of this numerously-named family, Mr. Elmore B. Jeffery. He is a son of William Grafton and Elizabeth (Keith) Jeffery, and was born in Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland, on September 9, 1870. His father is one of the good citizens of his section; has served his town faithfully as a commissioner; is devoted to the work of the church,—a man of most charitable disposition—industrious in business, and of strong character. Young Jeffrey led the life of the usual village boy. He was a robust youngster; partial to athletics; reasonably devoted to books, and took a pronounced interest in the church work, to which his father was so devoted,—and in this was especially encouraged by his mother, who exercised a most helpful influence on the boy in a moral way. He went through the schools of Bel Air, including the High School, in 1887, followed by a two years' course in the Maryland College, and rounded out with a business course in the Eaton & Burnett College in 1890.

In October 1890, he became a bookkeeper for Tyler Brothers, manufacturers of cakes and crackers. This was just twenty years ago. It would perhaps be hard to find in Baltimore or elsewhere, a man who has traveled farther in a business career in twenty years than has Mr. Jeffery. There must have been in his make-up an unus-

Truly yours,
Elmore B. Jaffray

ual measure of business talent. No amount of application or industry or integrity could have carried him so far, had it not all been supplemented by business talent amounting almost to genius. Notice the record: First, a bookkeeper; in a little while, local manager of the National Biscuit Company; then owner of the Skillman Baking Company, then President of the City Baking Company, which position he now holds. In addition to this,—a great position for even a gray haired veteran, and which is now so ably filled by this young man,—he is a director in the Maryland Biscuit Company, and a director in the National City Bank. Mr. Jeffery, himself, can make no explanation of this remarkable record beyond the fact that from his very earliest boyhood he wanted to excel. He does, however, see where certain factors entered into the result. From home, school, and church he got the proper early training; by special study and association with competent men he gained experience,—and these of course were great factors.

Yet a young man, he has not outgrown his boyhood love for baseball, and he finds recreation in that sport. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a most valuable member, being connected with the official board of the First Church. Mr. Jeffery's religious activities are not confined, however, to the work of his church. He is one of the leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association, being Chairman of its Finance Committee; and in this great field, he is doing valuable and effective service. His tastes do not run to politics, but he classes himself as an "Independent," wearing no party collar. Upon this, he is to be congratulated, for it is to this class of our citizenship the country must look for its salvation in those crises when party spirit runs mad and forgets the general welfare.

He is a reading man, partial to a high class of literature. Among his preferential lines may be classed American and English history; the fiction of Dickens, Thackeray and Scott; Miller's Devotional works, and the sociological works of Bellamy and Josiah Strong. His reading easily gives the clue to his independence in politics.

On October 11, 1898, Mr. Jeffery was married to Miss Mary A. Miller. Their married life was comparatively short; and subsequent to her death, he was married in June, 1908, to Miss Nellie Waters French. Of each of his marriages there is one daughter.

ALBERT WESLEY SISK

ALBERT W. SISK of Preston, Caroline County, now head of the large and responsible firm of A. W. Sisk and Son, manufacturers and brokers in canned goods, was born on a farm near Preston, June 11, 1860, and his entire fifty years of life have been spent in his native county. His parents were William and Lucetta (Dean) Sisk. His father was a farmer, and held several minor offices by appointment, but consistently refused to be a seeker after office. He was a man of great energy and sterling integrity.

The family derives its descent from Joseph Sisk who came to this country in the first half of the eighteenth century and settled in what is now the southern end of Caroline County. The Sisks have been generations of farmers, noted chiefly for their integrity and piety. A. W. Sisk as a boy was rather delicate. He had literary tastes and a strong partiality for mathematics. He was fortunate in both his parents, for his mother was of equally strong character with his father. He went through the public schools, graduating in 1878 from the Preston Academy, and began work on his own account as teacher of a public school in Beltsville, Maryland; and while there spent a part of his time in the study of higher mathematics and reading standard literary works, being especially partial to Shakespeare. He had, however, even then a strong desire to establish a business which could be built up and give full play to his energies and allow him to develop his executive capacity. He has succeeded in that ambition, perhaps even beyond his most sanguine desires, for in a little country town he has built up a business which for years past has exceeded a volume of one million dollars annually. In addition to this, a connection with several financial institutions and with the public school system has afforded an opportunity for the further exercise of his ability. He first came in touch in an official capacity with banks, when he was elected a director in the people's National Bank at Denton in 1898. In 1902 he was elected a director of the people's National Bank of Salisbury, and in 1904 he was elected director and President of the Provident Savings Bank of

Yours Truly
N. A. Tisk

Preston. Prior to that, in 1894 and 1896 he had served as a member of the House of Delegates. He had by this time become a thoroughly well known man of high standing, and in 1900, Governor John Walter Smith appointed him a member of his staff with rank of Colonel. In that same year, he was appointed member of the School Board of Caroline County, and in 1904 was made president of the school board. Perhaps no work of Mr. Sisk's life has given him greater pleasure than that which he had done for the educational system of his section. He is also a director of the Hebron Savings Bank, established in 1909, and a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Belair. He is also interested in the United States Fidelity Company, of Baltimore, as a stockholder.

In 1900 Mr. Sisk was appointed by Governor John Walter Smith as a member of his staff, with the rank of Colonel, and he served throughout Governor Smith's term.

On December 3, 1884, Mr. Sisk was married to Miss Sallie Fletcher, daughter of J. B. Fletcher, of Preston. Of the five children born to them, there are four living: Albert Fletcher, the eldest son, who is actively engaged with his father, proving a very able assistant in the handling of their extensive business; Edwin Kerr, Elizabeth Eloise and Francis Douty Sisk are the younger children.

He is and always has been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. In fraternal circles he is an active Mason, having been initiated into the order in 1886, and a Past Master since 1892. He has also for many years been a member of the Heptasophs. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sisk has found his chief recreation in travel. He spent the year 1900 in Ireland, England and Continental Europe. In 1904 he took in California, where he spent several weeks. Again in 1910 he spent the summer with his wife in Europe, taking in Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, France and England. He frequently takes short trips, which he finds most beneficial from both a mental and physical standpoint.

The man who has done all these things and achieved all these results, has been through life afflicted with a weak body, and he says of this that he has often had to succumb temporarily to the drain upon his physical strength and he thinks that thus his success in life has been much less than it otherwise would have been. In this it is quite possible that he is in error. A strong man, conscious of his

strength, wastes time and lets opportunities go by, with the idea that he can make it up at most any time, while the weaker man knows that he must get the utmost results possible from his slender capital of physical strength; and sometimes the weaker man shows the better results.

Mr. Sisk suggests to the young men and women in our schools and colleges, that "while they are cultivating the mind, not to forget the body, and keep it strong and healthy and vigorous, it being the source of strength to the mind in after years, and the temple of God always."

Yours Truly
Wm J Price

WILLIAM JAMES PRICE

WILLIAM JAMES PRICE, of Centerville, farmer, capitalist and banker, comes of a family which has been identified with the Eastern Shore of Maryland for two hundred years. Apparently the Price family was first founded in Cecil County, and then moved down the Eastern Shore to Kent, and has since spread out over that section of country.

The family was originally Welsh, the name being derived from the old *Rees* family of Wales. *Ap Rees* was the son of *Rees*. That became changed into *ap Rice*, and *ap Rice* was evoluted into *Price*.

Mr. Price was born near Centerville on October 12, 1831, son of Christopher and Mary (Knox) Price. His father was a merchant. The lad was reared in the country, near Centerville, and had an exceeding fondness for outdoor life. He was educated in the Centerville schools, and spent some little time in his youth as clerk in a mercantile house.

At the age of twenty-one he began farming on his own account, and has been farming ever since—a period of fifty-eight years. His farming operations were largely successful, he accumulated capital, and became the owner of a considerable number of farms, all of which he operated successfully, and five of which he has recently given away. In 1888 he left his home farm, which was a little way out of Centerville, and moved into the town, though he has continued to operate his farms up to the present.

In 1890 he was the chief factor in the organization of the Queen Anne's National Bank of Centerville, and became vice-president, serving in that capacity a time and then becoming president, which position he has held up to a recent period, when owing to the failure of his eyesight, he felt compelled to resign, much to the regret of his associates. That Mr. Price developed financial abilities of a high degree, is proven by his career in the banking business. He was fifty-seven years old when he left his farm to move to town. He was in his sixtieth year when he engaged in the banking business. Yet in these nineteen years the bank under his management has upon

its capital of $75,000 paid satisfactory dividends to its stockholders, and accumulated a surplus of $30,000. It is not given to many men to establish a new business at sixty and live to see it a brilliant success. Mr. Price has had that pleasure. Mr. Price yet retains the presidency of The Working Men's Building and Loan Association, which he has served with the same fidelity and ability that he did the bank.

Though identified with the Democratic party, he does not take an active interest, and has never sought office. He does, however, take a very keen interest in the betterment of his community, and in this way has acted as a County Roads Supervisor. Such was his public spirit that while holding this office he spent a lot of his own money to further the interests of the community.

That Mr. Price was a born farmer, is proven by two facts: First, that he made money out of farming, and secondly, that he gets his recreation now in looking after his farm. That he is also a born financier, is proven by his career as a bank officer.

In his reading he has found most pleasure and most advantage from historical works and from the press.

On March 11, 1856, he was married to Miss Eliza Price, daughter of William S. Price, a prominent citizen of Queen Anne's County, and who, though bearing the same name, was not a relative. Seven children have been born of this marriage, of whom six are living.

Mr. Price is practically a self-made man, and that his business capacity is of a high order is proven by the fact that though his life until he was an elderly man was spent on a farm, he is now one of the wealthiest men in Queen Anne's County.

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Yours Truly
Chas A Webb

CHARLES ALBERT WEBB

PROMINENT in the business life of Baltimore, is Charles Albert Webb, of the old commission house of A. L. Webb and Sons, vice-president of the American Bonding Company, director of the Baltimore Savings Bank and the Merchants National Bank, and connected with other financial institutions of Baltimore and New York.

General Webb was born in Baltimore on March 26, 1856, son of Albert Lee and Catherine Anne (Deford) Webb. The ancestral line of this family is a remarkable one, and it brings in a large number of the most prominent of the early families of New England. The American progenitor was Christopher Webb, who came from Barking, Essex county, England, in 1626, his family consisting of two sons and two daughters. His eldest son Christopher married Hannah Scott and settled in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, in 1654. This branch of the Webb family that comes from Barking, Essex County, was descended from the Webb family of Oldstock, county Wilts; and the first known ancestor of the family was engaged in the second crusade, his name being found among the knights of an ancient roster known as the Apuldercrim roll. The coat of arms of the Oldstock family of Webb, is thus described by Burke: "Gu. a cross betw. four falcons, or. *Crest*—A demi-eagle displ. issuing out of a ducal coronet, or." The various families which converge upon the subject of this sketch as given in a carefully made geneałogical record of the family, shows next to the Webb family, the Adams family, to which President John Adams belonged. This particular branch of the Adams family goes back to Wales, in County Carmarthen; and there are ancient inscriptions in Tidenham Church, near Chapton, made in 1310, from which it is gathered that the representative of the family of that day was in parliament from 1296 to 1307. The old coat of arms is thus described by Burke: "Argent on a cross gu. five mullets or. *Crest*—Out of a ducal coronet or, demi-lion affrontee gu. *Motto*—Aspire, persevere, and indulge not." The famous Prescott family of Massachusetts, founded by John

Prescott, who came over in 1640, next appears in the genealogical line. Then we find Major John Mason, of Connecticut, born in England 1600 commanding officer in the Pequot war, Representative in the General Court from 1637 to 1641, and Deputy Governor in 1669. Then comes in the Hobarts, founded by Edmund Hobart, of Hingham, who came from England in 1633. Then the Binghams. The date of their coming is uncertain, but Thomas Bingham was a young man in 1660. Next appears Bakers, founded by Reverend Nicholas Baker, born about 1611, and who appears as a settler in Hingham in 1635. Through the intermarriage of one of the Bakers with a daughter of Isaac Robinson, who was a son of Reverend John Robinson, of Leyden, the leader of the original Plymouth Rock Company, appears a connection with the very first company of colonists who came over in the *Mayflower*. Then comes into the line the Jenkins family, founded by John Jenkins, who came over in 1635. Another family appearing in this ancestral line, are the Annables, founded by Anthony Annable, who came over in 1623, and during his life was one of the useful men in the colony, always known as "good man Annable." Then Thomas Allen appears, who during his life was probably the wealthiest man in the colony. Then comes in the Bigelows; and here we have a curious example of the evolution of names. In 1642 the founder of this family appears in the records under the spelling of John *Bijulah*. Later on we find him appearing as John *Bigolo*, and about the same time Samuel is described as Samuel *Bigilo*. Then the chapter is wound up by the original John's name appearing as John *Biglo*. During the Revolutionary period, Abner Webb, a member of this family, was a soldier in the Continental line. But the Baltimore Webbs do not have to bolster themselves upon the merits of their ancestors, and this recital has been given merely to show that they come of the best American stock and are living up to the traditions. Albert L. Webb, the father of Charles A. Webb, founded a commission business in Baltimore. He was eminently successful in his business, and thus was able to give to his son, Charles Albert Webb, the benefits of a good education. Charles Albert was a strong boy, fond of outdoor sports and exercise, and gave promise of unusual capacity. He went to the private school in Baltimore conducted so long by George Carey, one of the best training schools our country has ever known; and from there to the Pennsylvania Military Academy, where his

schooling was completed. In 1872 he entered his father's business in Baltimore as an employee, and speedily showed that he possessed an unusual measure of the strong qualitites of his family. He developed business ability of a very high order, and has attained a position in the business world of the highest honor.

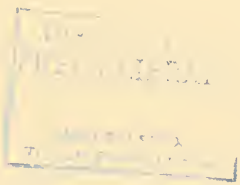
In one thing Mr. Webb does not hold to the New England traditions. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. The Democrats are so hopelessly outnumbered in New England, that one is tempted to forget that there are any Democrats there; but whenever a New England Democrat is found, or a man of New England descent is found in the Democratic ranks one may depend upon it, that he is not only one of the straitest of the sect, but that he is one abundantly able to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and knows no variableness nor shadow of turning in his political principles.

General Webb's business career deserves rather more specific mention than has been given in the foregoing paragraphs. It has been stated that he entered the business founded by his father and conducted under the style of A. L. Webb and Sons. This was originally a strictly commission business. Under the management of General Charles A. Webb, who is now the head of the house, the business has been broadened and widened, until its volume many times exceeds its most palmy days during his father's time. In addition to managing this huge business, he is general manager of the Southern Branch of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company, which is the largest spirit and alcohol concern operating in the South. He handles both of these two diversified interests with consummate ability, and is recognized as a man of the highest order of executive capacity. In the American Bonding Company, of which he is vice-president, he was also one of the organizers, and has been a most active factor in its success. A strong testimonial to his business capacity is found in the fact that he is a director of the Merchants National Bank. Douglas Thomas, the president of that bank and one of the leading financiers of Baltimore, has the faculty of securing upon his Board of Directors men of the first order of ability,—and the fact that a man is connected with that bank is evidence of his ability. It must not be gathered from this that General Webb is one of those men who immerse themselves in business to the exclusion of everything else, for he is keenly interested in every interest which goes

to make up the life of the community. He holds membership in the Maryland, the Merchants, the Baltimore Country, the Green Spring Valley Kennel, and the Elk Ridge Clubs.

On March 10, 1908, he was appointed a member of the staff of Governor Austin L. Crothers, present Governor of Maryland, with the rank of Brigadier-General. This again may be taken as evidence of his commercial and personal standing, as well as of his political affiliations; for the military families of our governors at the present day are made up from men of the highest standing who are in political sympathy with the governors.

On January 7, 1880, General Webb was married in Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Baltimore, to Miss Mary E. Cator, a member of the well known Maryland family. Of this marriage, the children are: Carrie Pattison; Mary Cator; Elizabeth Pattison, and Catherine Deford Webb.



Yours Truly,
George P. Melvin

GEORGE THOMAS MELVIN

GEORGE THOMAS MELVIN of Annapolis—lawyer, banker and public man, now one of the prominent and influential citizens of this State—was born on the family homestead near Burrsville, Caroline County, December 18, 1851; son of Thomas and Mary Frances (Fisher) Melvin. His father, Thomas Melvin, was a prominent man of the county, and served for many years as magistrate; represented his county in the General Assembly as far back as 1847, and was postmaster of Denton, Maryland, by appointment of President Cleveland as late as 1885. His mother was a daughter of George Fisher, originally of Delaware, who served a as member of the State Senate of Delaware.

Mr. Melvin was a healthy country boy; reared on the farm; accustomed to farm labor, of which his father made him do a full share, and also worked in the lumber mill operated by his father. Looking back from his present vantage point, Mr. Melvin can see that this hard discipline of his youth was of exceeding value, as it taught him promptitude of action, a sense of responsibility, orderly methods, and conscientious performance of tasks. He was fortunate in his mother, as well as in his father. A woman of much strength of character, combined with sweetness of disposition, she was an ideal adviser and companion for the growing boy. He attended the country schools where terms were short; but having fully determined in his own mind to have an education, he studied hard even during vacations. He began his career as a public school teacher at Harmony, Maryland, in 1873; and while teaching, took up the study of law under the preceptorship of William S. Ridgely, a son of the Reverend Greenberry W. Ridgely, who was at one time the law partner of Henry Clay in Kentucky, and who purchased a large landed estate in Caroline County and retired to it in later life. Mr. Melvin was admitted to the bar at Denton in 1876, by Judges Robinson, Wickes and Stump.

In early life, he had determined to win a just measure of success as gauged by proper standards, and to this determination he has

adhered with a steadfastness of purpose which did not permit of failure. From 1878 to 1885, Mr. Melvin was auditor and equity examiner of Caroline County Circuit Court. During these same years, he was editor of "The Denton Journal," an influential and widely known weekly of the Eastern Shore, afterwards acquired by his youngest brother, Howard Melvin, and now conducted by him. Another brother, James F. Melvin, once associated with "The Denton Journal," afterwards published "The Cambridge Chronicle" and founded "The Ellicott City Democrat," which was merged with "The Ellicott City Times," and is now engaged in newspaper work in the West.

In 1885, in association with William S. Ridgely, his former law preceptor, Mr. Melvin purchased of the late George Colton, "The Maryland Republican" at Annapolis, and in the following year was made State Printer of Maryland. In 1890, he was appointed United States Post Office Inspector. Selling out his interest in "The Maryland Republican" in 1894, Mr. Melvin devoted himself to legal and real estate work in Annapolis. In the past twenty years, Annapolis has grown largely and has been greatly beautified. In this work, Mr. Melvin was a pioneer, especially in the surburban area, having created the section known as West Annapolis and the city residential district known as "Murray Hill." He was largely instrumental in giving that impetus to municipal growth which has resulted in the expansion and beautifying of the city.

In 1904, he was appointed by Governor Warfield a member of the Anne Arundel County School Board, and from that time has been exceedingly active in the cause of public education. The county system has been developed and enlarged, with better school houses, more capable teachers, the introduction of the teaching of agriculture in the schools, and the establishment of the Annapolis High School.

In September, 1894, Mr. Melvin, in conjunction with Colonel Luther H. Gadd, purchased the Hotel Maryland property, one of the landmarks of Annapolis, and made it a thoroughly modern and successful enterprise. Mr. Melvin bought out Colonel Gadd's interest in 1901, and in September 1910, leased the property to J. Norman Smith and his brother, Lester L. Smith, of Anne Arundel county, who are now its managers.

In 1905, Mr. Melvin founded and was first president of the Anne Arundel County Tax Payers' Association, which has done a great

educational work and aroused an interest among the people upon public questions and as to local government, with the result that useless expenditure has been curbed; the standard of public service improved in all departments of county administration; waste and extravagance abolished, and the new system of public road management inaugurated. In religious circles, Mr. Melvin is a communicant of St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church of Annapolis.

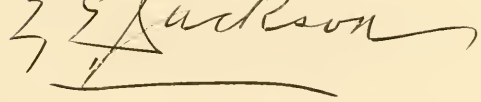
In 1878, Mr. Melvin married Miss Maria Louise Hopkins, youngest daughter of the late Henry P. Hopkins, a prominent farmer of Talbot County. They have two children; Mrs. Elsie Melvin Kemp, wife of W. Thomas Kemp, of the law firm of Whitelock Deming and Kemp, Baltimore; and Ridgely Prentiss Melvin, of Annapolis, a graduate of St. John's College, in 1899 and of the School of Law of the University of Maryland in 1902. The younger Mr. Melvin has achieved success at the bar. He was elected City Counselor of Annapolis in 1907, and reëlected in 1909.

Mr. Melvin is now president of the Annapolis Banking and Trust Company (incorporated by the legislature of Maryland in 1904), which position he is filling with the same ability that he has filled all other positions in life. Yet physically strong and in the prime of his mental powers, he has been for many years a most useful and valuable citizen, and bids fair in the future to do even better work than in the past, which has already gained him the respect and esteem of the community in which he has been so good a citizen.

ELIHU EMORY JACKSON

THE late Honorable E. E. Jackson of Salisbury, one of the pioneers in the Southern lumber industry, a leader in the business world, and one of the best Governors Maryland has ever had, was born in Somerset County near Salisbury, on November 3, 1837, and died in Baltimore on December 27, 1907. Governor Jackson crowded into his seventy years of life an amount of achievement seldom equalled by any man in the same period of time.

He came of good stock. His father, Hugh Jackson, was a large land owner in that part of Somerset County, now within the borders of Wicomico, and lived on land inherited from his grandfather, Elihu Jackson (I.). Hugh Jackson was a considerable slave owner and a planter of the old régime. In addition to that, he was interested with his sons in the lumber and mercantile business. He served as Judge of the Orphans' Court; was a man of profound piety—an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and often sent as a delegate to conferences; and on account of the integrity of his character, constantly called upon by his neighbors to settle estates. Throughout life, he was a staunch and unwavering Democrat. The progenitor of this branch of the Jackson family was Samuel Jackson who came from Shellands in County Suffolk, England. Samuel Jackson was a member of a party which came to Maryland with Colonel William Colebourne from Virginia in 1661, and settled in Somerset County. He was granted lands by Cecilius Calvert in 1668, and evidently had the land hunger possessed by the Englishmen of that day, an appetite which still persists in their descendants, and secured all the land he could, like the other English settlers, by bringing in outside persons, even members of his own family, and setting up a claim for land for each person brought in. The early Colonists were not lacking in wisdom in their generation. Joshua Jackson, son of Samuel, served as a soldier in the French and Indian wars. His three brothers, Thomas, Daniel and Isaac, also saw service as members of Captain Scott Day's Company. Elihu Jackson (I.), son of Joshua Jackson and great-grandfather of Governor Jackson, entered the



Revolutionary armies as a young man of twenty-one. He was one of the prominent men of his day on the Eastern Shore and of much force of character. He was a large owner of real estate, and ranked as a wealthy man. He left bequests of silver, mahogany furniture and books which are still in possession of Governor Jackson's family. He was a vestryman in old Green Hill Parish. Governor Jackson's grandfather, John Jackson, married Nellie Hammond of Worcester, then Somerset County, who was a descendant of Captain Edward Hammond.

Governor Jackson's maternal line was equally strong. His mother, Sarah MacBride Humphreys, was a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (MacBride) Humphreys. She was a descendant of the old English families of Humphreys, Scarborough and Richardson; and his father was related to the Hammond and King families,—all these being prominent in the early history of the Colonies. The Scarborough family originated in Yorkshire. The Hammond family appears as far back as Domesday Book. The Humphreys family name is of Norse origin and goes back to the time when the Norsemen made their incursions into England. The original Norse name was *Holmfridr*.

Governor Jackson was reared in the country, and even as a boy measured up to the highest standard of duty. He attended the country schools, which were not of the best in his boyhood, but made the most of his opportunities and declined the collegiate education offered him by his father, because of a great desire to enter business. He took an active part in the work of the farm, superintending the slaves and leading them in their work. For two years he taught school, because his health for the moment was not rugged enough to endure the farm labors. At the age of twenty-one, he left the farm and engaged in mercantile business at Delmar, Delaware, where he remained four years. From the very start he developed the quality of leadership. Never sparing himself, he was always in front, urging his followers to an advance.

At Salisbury, Maryland, in 1864, his real business career commenced. He was then twenty-seven years old. He engaged in the mercantile and lumber business. From the very first day he made his mark upon the community. The lumber business of the South was at that time in its infancy, and only here and there was a far-seeing man who could appreciate its potentialities. He made invest-

ments which his neighbors, good business men but of less discernment, regarded as extremely hazardous, but in every case his judgment was justified by the results. From that fargone day, now forty-six years past, down to the day of his death, he was one of the great leaders in the Southern lumber industry. His affairs prospered. Late in life, in a reminiscent mood one day in conversing with friends, he made the statement that in his earlier years when they were spreading out in every direction, he always had a place for two dollars for every one that he had or could get, but despite this constant state of financial stress, he was one of the most liberal men of his generation. With such a man, financial pressure could not last long, and in a few years the great mills which he and his associates had put in at Salisbury and on the Peninsula, had to seek more distant fields for the supplies of timber, and a small fleet of vessels was kept busy in bringing in these supplies and taking out the lumber. Extensive tracts of land were bought in Eastern Virginia, and the operations of the Jackson brothers became known far and near. In conjunction with his brother William and some Pennsylvania capitalists, he began operations in Alabama. They bought altogether one hundred and forty thousand acres of timber lands in that State, a tract twenty-two miles long and twelve miles wide. Governor Jackson also became chief owner in another tract of twenty thousand acres in Alabama. Some idea of the immensity of the business there done may be gathered from the fact that in one of the mills the freight bills were over six hundred dollars a day. No man in his day was more thoroughly familiar with the lumber business in every detail, and no man had a wider grasp of its possibilities, nor knew better how to manage it for the results. The lumber firm of E. E. Jackson and Company; the Jackson Lumber Company, of which he was vice-president; the E. E. Jackson Lumber Company, of which he was president, all became names to conjure with in the lumber industry. As his operations ramified, and his capital increased, gaining him recognition as a financier, he was called into the councils of many financial institutions. He served as president of the Salisbury National Bank; president of the Sussex County National Bank of Seaford, Delaware; and other institutions too numerous to mention.

He was a democratic man—plain and unassuming in his manners, and possessed of the same profound religious convictions that had marked his father; never puffed up, and always had a kindly and

affectionate word for his old friends and neighbors. His cheerful home, "The Oaks," at Salisbury, was one of the most delightful places in which to spend a visit, and its unaffected and open-hearted hospitality was known far and near. "For a number of years the ex-Governor and his family had lived in Baltimore in winter, coming there from Salisbury usually just after the November election and returning to the Eastern Shore in the early spring. His home at the southwest corner of Cathedral and Richmond Streets, across from Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, is a substantial residence. Like the Salisbury abode, it is handsomely furnished and thoroughly comfortable, but the ex-Governor was noted for his simplicity in taste, and he did not care for ostentation. There are few more desirable houses in Baltimore than the Jackson mansion, and no more interesting sites in the social history of the city."

A great developer of the lumber industry, and therefore a most valuable citizen, it is perhaps true that his greatest service was rendered along political lines. His political career dates back to 1882. Never an officer-seeker, while absent from home he was nominated to represent his county in the House of Delegates. He was elected; served his term with acceptability and two years later was elected to the State Senate. He had always taken a keen interest in politics, and at Salisbury had looked straitly after the securing of good men for county offices, especially the county commissioners. A staunch Democrat, and always a party man, yet he did not believe that party interests should be put above the public interest. In 1886, the Senate elected him as its president. His valuable service in that capacity made him an available candidate for governor, and some of his friends became active in his behalf. Some of his political opponents charged that there was a great deal of money expended in his campaign and that he put up a great campaign fund. The facts of the case were that the State Committee assessed him two thousand five hundred dollars; and later when some charges were brought up against him about unfair treatment of labor, and it became necessary to refute these charges through the newspapers, the State Committee asked him for another contribution of two thousand five hundred dollars, and this five thousand dollars represented his entire expenditure which was asked for by the State Committee. He did not spend in his own home county one penny. He entered the governor's office in 1888, serving four years. When he retired from the office of gov-

ernor eighteen years ago, the papers of that day in reviewing his work, stated without reservation that no governor of Maryland had given to the State within the memory of man, such valuable service. He entered the governor's office, determined to serve the people of Maryland. He allowed no influences, however powerful, to sway him from that determination. In his four years' term, he reduced the debt of the State nearly one million three hundred thousand dollars, and cut the interest charged on the remaining debt one-half, meaning a net decrease annually in interest charges of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The annual gain to the State treasury during his administration reached nearly four hundred thousand dollars, without any increase in taxation, and made it possible for the tax rate to be reduced from $17\frac{3}{4}$ cents to $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents, or a reduction of nearly twenty-five per cent.

Never a public speaker, he was noted for the lucidity of his statements, and his State papers were models of plain, clear, direct, strong statement. He forced the large interests, which had been escaping their just share of taxation, to come into line and pay somewhat in proportion to the rest of the people. He hunted up revenues that had not before been thought of. He put the State tobacco warehouses, which had been the cause of an annual deficit, upon a paying basis, and put the credit of the State upon the very highest plane. He outlined plans which, if persisted in, would in a few years have freed the State from debt and enabled it to operate in all of its functions without any direct taxation whatever. He reformed the insurance laws by which the State's revenue from that source was trebled. He brought the public utility corporations into line and added many thousands of dollars to the State's revenues from that source. He settled the vexed boundary question between Maryland and Virginia, which had been productive of bloodshed, and established Maryland's rights on the Potomac River. He reformed the laws of the oyster police navy and secured a more rigid enforcement of the law. He looked into the State's interests in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and favored a lease to the Cumberland and Washington Railroad Company for ninety thousand dollars per year. The legislature would not, however, grant the lease. Mark the result: The property which he could have leased for ninety thousand dollars a year was afterwards sold outright for one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. He refused to sign the Reassessment Bill, though

strongly urged by prominent men of the party, because he regarded it as unjust, impracticable and expensive in its application, and as usual his judgment was later on justified.

"His advice was always sought in the councils of his party, and there are many who believe that had his advice been followed in the great struggle of 1895, the Democrats would not have lost control of the State at that time. After that great defeat, Governor Jackson was one of the leading men in the State in getting together the scattered fragments of the party, and he toiled for four years to cement these fragments and get ready for the wonderful victory of 1899."

He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the University Club of Baltimore; but his chief outside interest was in the Southern Methodist Church. He was as devoted to that church as his father had been. He became strongly attached to Bishop Wilson; and at one time gave him a home worth eleven thousand dollars. He practically spent sixty thousand dollars in the building of the handsome stone church in Salisbury. He offered to give fifty thousand dollars towards the erection of the Alpheus Wilson Memorial Church, whenever one hundred thousand dollars was raised by the church. He was for a time trustee of Randolph-Macon University, and gave thousands of dollars to the educational work of the church. He was always liberal in his contributions to church purposes and to other charities. "To be generous was to him one of the greatest privileges of wealth." (From editorial in "Baltimore News.") He was particularly kind to promising young men and assisted many of them in getting a good start in life.

He retained through life a keen interest in all sorts of games, indoor and out; and when the young people were visiting at his home he took part in their games with the zest of a boy. In early life fond of base ball and a participant in the game, up to his last days he enjoyed a good game of base ball as much as he had ever done. "Ex-Governor Jackson several years ago joined the University Club, and until his last attack he spent a good deal of time at that club when he was in Baltimore. His amiability and love of pleasant intercourse with friends made him a favorite there. Next to a chat, he enjoyed a rubber of bridge."

His favorite reading through life were historical and biographical works.

He was married on November 25, 1869, to Annie Frances Rider,

daughter of Doctor William Hearn and Margaret Anne Rider of Salisbury. Mrs. Jackson is descended from the old English families of Rider, Walker, Fletcher, Boston, Maddox, Relfe, Byrd and More. Many of her ancestors served during the notable times of our early history. Six children were born of this marriage. Of these, five are living, as follows: Margaret Jackson Vanderbogart; Nellie Jackson Leonard; Hugh William Jackson; Everett Elihu Jackson, and Richard Newton Jackson.

Governor Jackson was a clean, strong, courageous man, not boastful, not vain; inherently a Democrat, with remarkable business acumen and abundant nerve to back that acumen, and a sound judgment in political matters which was never at fault. Had he elected to follow politics as a vocation, rather than business, he would have been one of the great leaders of the nation. As it was, politics was with him but a part of the duty of a good citizen. One of the papers speaking of him said: "Business was the substance of the former Governor's career, and politics was his diversion. It was lumber and financial undertakings that occupied his working days, and politics his holidays, so to speak. Some men fancy race horses, or automobiles, or steam yachts; but he liked politics. He was one of the most liberal campaign contributors in the State, and whether or not he was himself a candidate, he gave freely in the interest of his party at every election. He was a loyal soldier in the Democratic ranks, and he always followed the flag. As a business man his judgment was sound and his conception clear. He could look far ahead and foretell results. He mastered the lumber industry and had the details of it at his fingers' ends. In fact his success was phenomenal, and up to the time of his final illness his mind was keen in the discussion of the affairs of the big concern of which he was president."

Honorable William Pinkney Whyte, for fifty years a leader in the public life of Maryland, and himself a man of remarkable shrewdness, said of Governor Jackson, that he was the keenest judge of, or best reader of human nature that he had ever known.

One of the latter acts of his life was to decline in 1904, a unanimous nomination tendered him to represent the First Congressional District in the Federal Congress.

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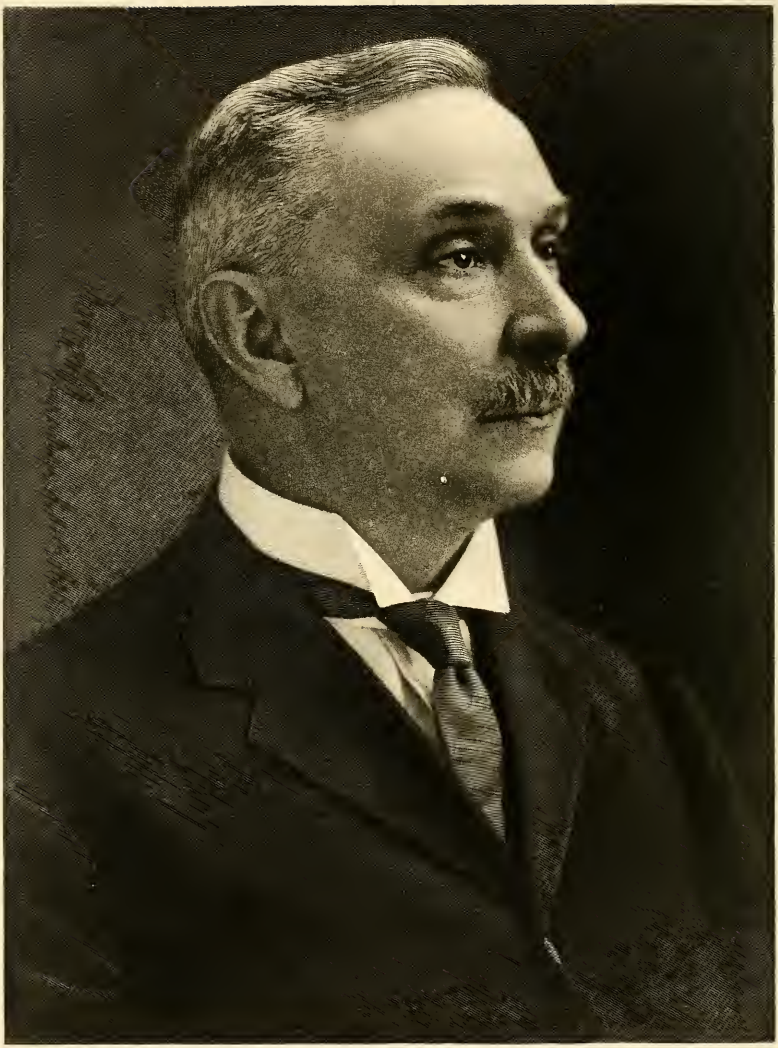

Franklin Buchanan Smith

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN SMITH

ONE of the leading professional and business men of the city of Frederick is Doctor Franklin Buchanan Smith, who was born in that town on April 10, 1856; son of George and Mary (Nixdorff) Smith. His father was a farmer and a real estate dealer. He was a man of fine education, sound judgment and a most capable man in many directions. He served as Judge of the Orphans' Court, and was prominent in the political life of the county. When the old Frederick County Bank was organized, now more than eighty years ago, he was one of the founders and charter members.

This particular family is of German origin, descended from one of that splendid lot of German emigrants who came to Frederick County in 1730 from the old country and founded Fredericktown. John Schmid, the founder of the family, lived until 1785. His plantation was called New Germany, the patent being signed by Thos. Bladen, August 9, 1744. He left a son, George (June 12, 1776—October 26, 1832), who was the grandfather of Doctor Smith, his father being the second George. This makes Doctor Smith in the fourth generation from the American progenitor of the family.

On his maternal side, his descent is equally good—the family going back to John George Nixdorff (born Schiefer, Silesia, Germany, February 22, 1700, and died September 22, 1785) who in 1730 came to Pennsylvania, married Miss Karns and settled with the Moravian colony at Bethlehem. America has never possessed better citizens than these Moravians. Samuel Nixdorff, son of John George, April 18, 1745—March 1, 1824, served throughout the Revolution in a Pennsylvania command. He enlisted in Captain John Nelson's Company of Independent Riflemen, March 7, 1776, and served until the close of the war. He married Barbara Medtard and after that war his son Henry (born December 25, 1780—died May 4, 1859) became a pioneer merchant and land owner of Frederick County, in which his father had settled. In the war of 1812, Henry Nixdorff served as a soldier; thus we see that the peace-loving old Moravian furnished a son and a grandson to the armies of his adopted country. Mary, daughter of

Henry Nixdorff married George Smith, the father of Doctor F. B. Smith.

Doctor Smith had the advantages of an excellent education. His rudimentary education was received under Miss Hallie Hanshew, niece of Barbara Fritchie. He attended Frederick College, and then went to Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1876. After deciding to enter the medical profession, he took up his studies in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1878, being one of the three prizemen of that year, *i.e.*, that in Anatomy; and began the practice of his profession at Frederick in that year, after being substitute resident physician for six months at Blockley and Presbyterian Hospitals, Philadelphia. Since that time, he has taken several post-graduate courses. Doctor Smith promptly won recognition in his profession, and in a few years was a leading physician. In 1886 he was very active and successful in fighting the diphtheria epidemic. In that same year he was appointed the first health officer of Frederick County—the epidemic of diphtheria having taught the people the necessity—and he held that position until 1895. From 1890 until 1898, he was attending physician of Montevue Hospital, and through his efforts that institution was changed from the almshouse to a hospital. For ten years he was a member of the United States Pension Board for Frederick County. From 1880 to 1883 he was local surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad. From 1890 up to date, he has been local surgeon of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and in 1909 was honored by election to the position of president of the Association of Surgeons of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Since 1890, he has been a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; was vice-president of that great professional body in 1903 and 1904, and is now serving as its president. In 1898, he organized the Frederick County Medical Society, and was its president from 1900 to 1903. It will be seen from this record that Doctor Smith has won all the honors possible in the medical profession. It may be added in this connection that since 1892 he has been one of the State Board of Medical Examiners.

His business record, outside of his profession, has been marked with a success equal to that won by him as a doctor. He developed business capacity early in life, and has been active in everything calculated to promote the interests of his native county and city. He has been a promoter of an ice plant, a knitting mill, a bank, a packing

house, brick works, and indeed every practical business enterprise formulated in Frederick of later years. He served as manager of the local telephone company which maintained an independent existence for years, but is now a part of the Bell system. He was one of the organizers of the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway, of which at the inception he was made treasurer, and later became its president. For a number of years he served as vice-president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. He is now vice-president of the Frederick Railroad, which is a union of all the Frederick County electric railways, and the Washington, Frederick and Gettysburg Railway (a steam railway). Amid all this diversity of interests, indicating immense activity, he found time to write a history of the medical profession in Frederick County.

He is affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity, Odd Fellows, and Elks. He is partial to automobiling as a recreation; and politically affiliates with the Democratic party. Religiously, he attends the Episcopal Church.

Doctor Smith is easily one of the leading men of his section of Maryland, whether considered from a professional or business standpoint. The most admirable feature of his character is his public spirit which causes him to take hold of everything that will help out, whether it is his own idea or somebody else's. A Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts of Princeton University, a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, a constant student and reader through life, he is a man of wide and varied attainments.

He has been twice married; first, to Miss Charlotte P. Dennis, daughter of Colonel George R. Dennis of Frederick, whom he married in 1879. Subsequent to her death, in 1892, he married Miss Anne Graham Dennis, sister of his first wife. He has two children living, having lost his son, Franklin Buchanan, Jr., in the twenty-third year of his age on November 15, 1903, until then a medical student.

JOHN BAPTIST ADT

PROMINENT in the business life of Baltimore at the present time is John B. Adt, who owns and conducts a large machinery and supply business.

Mr. Adt belongs to that sturdy Teutonic stock which has written itself so large upon the pages of history for a thousand years past. It is that blood which through the Angles and Saxons made of England what it is, and through England has made America what it is. This is not all, in the past seventy-five years the mother country of Germany has given to our country eight or ten millions of sturdy immigrants who have been absorbed in our citizenship, and who have contributed a value which cannot be computed to the material, the spiritual, the artistic, and the governmental sides of our life.

Mr. Adt was born in Ensheim (Rhein-Bavaria) February 17, 1835; son of Johann and Elizabeth (Bauer) Adt. His father was a manufacturer of papier-mâché articles; had an excellent education, as well as a technical one, showing much mechanical talent, and in his native town served as councilman. A brother of his father was also a very prominent manufacturer of papier-mâché articles of world-wide repute. Young Adt therefore came by his mechanical tastes in the most legitimate way—by inheritance. He was a healthy boy whose life was spent in a small town until he was fifteen years old, attending school and performing the regular tasks which were allotted to him by wise parents.

In 1860, young Adt came to Baltimore, and his life from that time to 1873, was spent in getting the necessary business equipment and accumulating some capital with which to make a venture on his own account. In 1873, he established in his own name a machinery business on a modest scale. In the machine shop, he manufactured machinery for the manufacture of tobacco elevators, and other lines of machinery, and possessed of considerable inventive talent, he has taken out several patents on machinery of this character, which have proven very profitable, resulting in installations in every country of the world. A hard worker in his business, with a thorough knowledge

Yours truly

John B. Adt

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of the same, it grew steadily, and he added to his machine shop a builder's supply business, and in thirty-seven years of active business, he has seen the small establishment of 1873 grow into the huge concern which now occupies three large buildings in the city of Baltimore. This of course means that he has made money; but this is not all—while making money, he has been making character, and now ranks as one of the substantial men in the business world, and a thoroughly good citizen in all matters that pertain to the public welfare.

Politically, he belongs to that splendid class in whose hands lie the destiny of our country. Independent in thought, and independent in action, he wears no party collar; he votes his convictions, seeking always to do that thing which will be best for the whole public, regardless of its effect upon any mere temporary political organization.

Religiously, he was born in the Catholic communion; but he is not at present affiliated with any church. He has been largely a man of one work. He did not acquire his early education without difficulty, he had to work for it, and that education has been a continuous one, for throughout life he has been a constant student of the best technical works, and by reason of his vocation he has been able to apply the theories found in books and work them out to results. Mr. Adt holds membership in the German and Technological Clubs and the German Society, all of Baltimore; and is a director in the German Bank of Baltimore, and also in the German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore.

On October 12, 1862, Mr. Adt was married to Miss Sarah Raine, daughter of William Raine; and of this marriage there are four children: Albert William and Edwin B. (both connected with the father's business); Eleanor (the wife of Professor Herbert W. Smyth of Harvard University); and Clara (married to Jean De Mot, of Brussels, Belgium, Government archæologist).

Mr. Adt belongs fairly to the most valuable class of our citizenship, the producers. Broadly speaking, our entire population may be divided into the producers and the distributors; for every consumer, except the tramps and the useless sons of the rich, belongs to one of these classes. The class of producers, the men who create wealth, who directly out of the soil bring the products on which the people are fed, or bring the raw material from which finished articles are made, and the men who from the raw material make these finished

articles, constitute the great original creators of wealth. In this line of human effort, the man who does his work well is something more than merely a good citizen, he is a nation builder and a nation maker; and John B. Adt by thirty-seven years of faithful and successful effort in this direction, during which he has added to the productivity of the country, fairly belongs to the class of "makers of America."

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Engraved by J. K. Campbell, New York.

J. K. Taylor

JONATHAN KIRKBRIDE TAYLOR

JONATHAN K. TAYLOR of Baltimore, though now in his seventy-third year, is still active in business as the General Agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, which position he has held since 1879, and in these thirty-one years the Baltimore Agency has secured over thirty millions of insurance for the Company.

Mr. Taylor's long life has been one of great usefulness, both as an educator and in the insurance field. He is a Virginian, born in Loudon County, September 3, 1838. His parents were Jonathan and Lydia (Brown) Taylor, both of English descent, coming from families originally settled in Pennsylvania, from which state they moved to Virginia.

His father, born in 1797, was in his earlier years a teacher and in later life a prominent farmer in Virginia up to the time of his death in 1846. His mother, born in 1803, survived her husband until 1878. They were the parents of eight children—four sons and four daughters, namely William H. Taylor, T. Clarkson Taylor, Susanna C. Taylor, B. Fenelon Taylor and Caroline Taylor, all deceased; Hannah B. Stabler of Montgomery County, Maryland, L. Alice Pancoast of Loudon County, Virginia, and the subject of this sketch. T. Clarkson Taylor was a prominent educator in Wilmington, Delaware, and an eminent minister in the Society of Friends.

In 1856, Mr. Taylor taught a public school near Port Penn, Delaware, and two years later at Smyrna, Delaware. He also assisted his brother's academy in Wilmington, Delaware. His school education was completed at Allen's Normal School in West Chester, Pennsylvania, in 1861.

That year he established the Chester Valley Academy at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, of which he was both principal and proprietor. That he had a remarkable capacity as a teacher is demonstrated by the history of this school. He started with eleven scholars. At the end of six years, there developed such a serious weakness in his sight that he was compelled to give up his school and at that time there

were enrolled one hundred and twenty-five students, representing seven states. The school had in these brief years become a most popular institution.

The next two years were spent in mercantile pursuits in Hamilton, Loudon County, Virginia. This rest having improved his eyes somewhat and being very much wedded to teaching, he established the Loudon County Academy, a co-educational institution. A flourishing school was soon built up and in the latter years of his connection, he added the normal idea for the training of teachers and the name was changed to the Virginia Normal Institute.

In 1873, there came a call to a larger field which could not be set aside. His brother, T. Clarkson Taylor, had established a flourishing school in Wilmington, Delaware, known as the "Taylor and Jackson Academy," located on the corner of Eighth and Wollaston Streets. On the death of his brother, Mr. Taylor purchased the school buildings and established a high-grade school for both sexes and called it the Taylor Academy. He opened his first session September 7, 1874, and his reputation as a teacher was then so well established that immediate success followed his connection with the school. But again the old trouble overtook him and within a few years his eyesight was so impaired that he sold the property to the city of Wilmington and retired permanently from teaching.

Possessed of strong will, great energy and fine business qualifications, Mr. Taylor made a business connection with the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia and on January 1, 1878, became a special agent of that company in Wilmington. He was successful from the start and in less than two years, to be exact, on November 6, 1879, in partnership with Mr. Elisha H. Walker, they opened an office in Baltimore as General Agents of the Company for Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. On the completion of the Fidelity Building at the corner of Charles and Lexington Streets, May 1, 1894, they occupied a suite of rooms which have since been Mr. Taylor's business quarters, Mr. Walker having retired from the firm several years ago on account of impaired health.

On July 15, 1863, Mr. Taylor was married to Emma L. Pyle, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cloud) Pyle of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife are active members of the Society of Friends, Park Avenue, Baltimore. Mr. Taylor has been chairman of the Board of Trustees for eighteen years and chairman of the School Committee for twenty-one years.

While a resident of the town of Hamilton, Virginia, he served as postmaster during two administrations and this covers the extent of his public office holding. During the war he was a Union man, and in 1869, in the first election after the war, Mr. Taylor and Spencer E. Coe were nominated by the Republican party for the State Senate, their opponents being Edgar A. Snowden and Thomas E. Taylor. The candidates canvassed the district in joint discussion and Mr. Taylor was defeated by a small majority, though he ran far ahead of his ticket.

He has traveled extensively in Europe and was a member of the New York editorial party, sent out to the Pacific slope by the railroads, July 4, 1875, to describe the country traversed by the various lines. He has been a popular lecturer on his travels, natural science and temperance.

He is now a member of the Headquarters Committee and Vice-President of the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland and President of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance of Baltimore City.

At the convention held in Baltimore on May 26-27, 1896, in the annual report of President Henry Branch, D.D., he makes the following reference to Mr. Taylor:

"The purchase of permanent headquarters, itself the dream of a vivid imagination, became the settled purpose of one of the most untiring, as he is one of the most intelligent of our consecrated workers and the story will be told to you by the man whose clear head and generous heart, have heretofore so largely shaped the destiny of this body and whose loyalty with unswerving devotion has been a tower of defense to this cause. For wisdom in counsel, skill in management and patient continuance in well-doing, Professor J. K. Taylor excites our highest admiration and should receive our most grateful recognition."

The keynote of the life of Jonathan K. Taylor has been fidelity, industry and usefulness to his fellow-man. Measured by the yardstick of usefulness, his life has been an immense success.

DANIEL BOONE LLOYD

DANIEL BOONE LLOYD, who makes his home on Buena Vista Farm, near Glenndale, in Prince George's County, and who for many years has been an official reporter of the United States Senate, is a native of Maryland, born on "Snowden's Addition Farm," in Anne Arundel County, July 4, 1860. His parents were Augustus and Sarah A. (Middleton) Lloyd, whose only other child was Mary Almira Lloyd. His father was a farmer—an industrious and useful man. According to the family tradition this branch of the Lloyd family was founded in Maryland by Mention Lloyd, who originally came from London, England, to Virginia and thence to Charles County, Maryland, and married a widow, Mrs. Boone. Their children were Thomas, Mention, William, Frank, Joseph Manning and Zachariah. Joseph Manning Lloyd married Calista Stewart, youngest daughter of Francis Stewart, son of Reuben Stewart. Joseph Manning Lloyd moved from Charles County to Anne Arundel County about 1855, and Augustus Lloyd, the father of Daniel Boone Lloyd, was one of his sons. Mention Lloyd, though dying when but forty, had acquired two large estates picturesquely located on the Potomac in Charles County—"Banks of the Dee" and "Milton Hill," on portions of which some of his descendants still reside. Zachariah Lloyd was also a large land and slave-owner, and Joseph Manning Lloyd was at one time the owner of a large number of slaves, whom he worked in his occupation of tobacco planter. The Lloyd family originally came from Wales, where it is still prominent and numerous.

Mr. Lloyd had a healthy boyhood, passed on the farm. He attended the Laurel public school from the age of eight up to thirteen, and this completed his schooling. From thirteen to seventeen, he assisted his father in farm work. The boy had a natural bent towards stenography; and in the intervals of farm labor having acquired some proficiency in its practice, in 1877, he became a shorthand amanuensis in the office of D. F. Murphy, then official reporter of the United States Senate. In July, 1881, during the recess of Congress,

Yours Sincerely,
Daniel B Lloyd

Nov 1 1910.

he went to Atlanta, Georgia, for six months to assist Sam W. Small ("Old Si") as a shorthand writer, acting as secretary to H. I. Kimball, Director-General of the International Cotton Exposition held in Atlanta in that year, as reporter and editor of the "Official Exposition Gazette," and doing miscellaneous reporting for the "Post Appeal" and other papers. In August, 1882, he was appointed stenographer in the office of W. B. Thompson, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service of the Post Office Department; and on June 1, 1883, was transferred at his own request to the office of H. J. McKusick, Division Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at San Francisco, California, acting as Mr. McKusick's Private Secretary. In November, 1883, he resigned that position to resume his work in Washington, where he had previously been made a member of the corps of official reporters of the Senate. He served under D. F. Murphy in that position until Mr. Murphy's death in 1896.

In the meantime, in 1889, he had served for a time as clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Contingent Expenses during the recess of Congress; and in 1895, he acted as an assistant to Messrs. Edward V. Murphy and Theodore F. Shuey when they reported the Triennial Episcopal Convention for the "Churchman" during the sessions of the convention at Minneapolis in October, 1895. Upon the death of D. F. Murphy in 1896, Theodore F. Shuey and Edward V. Murphy were unanimously elected official reporters of the United States Senate, and they retained Mr. Lloyd as a member of the Senate corps, which position he now holds. He has acquired during these years a farm of 230 acres in Prince George's County, known as "Buena Vista Farm," located in the "The Forest;" and since 1889, he has there carried on actively the operations of a tobacco planter in addition to his official duties in Washington. He has traveled extensively in the United States and during 1895 and 1896 in Europe.

His political affiliation through life has been with the Democratic party since the day when he cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland on his first nomination. Though connected with no religious denomination, he is a firm believer in Christianity as taught by the Master.

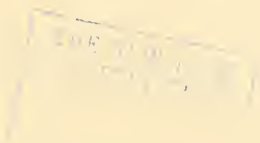
On September 12, 1900, Mr. Lloyd was married to Miss Anna Belle Gray. They have two children, Daniel B. Lloyd, Jr., and Anna Belle Diantha Lloyd.

He finds his relaxation in shooting and fishing; and in the neighborhood where he lives he has tried to make himself useful in the

discharge of civic duty and by contributing to the betterment of the community. He is an omnivorous reader; and has a large collection of books. It follows that he is a man of most extensive information.

Mr. Lloyd figures that in so far as he has failed to accomplish results in life, such failure is attributable to a tendency to attempt too many things at once—to scatter, as it were, instead of concentrating upon one thing, which is a necessity for obtaining the largest measure of success. This is undoubtedly true, but it is also true that the men who "scatter" or who are versatile, are much more delightful companions and contribute much more to the pleasure of their fellow citizens than do the men who concentrate.

His motto in life is, "Do right;" and as every man has a conscience which tells him where the line between right and wrong should be drawn, his brief and comprehensive motto has its merits. In looking back over the influences which have shaped his career, Mr. Lloyd is assured that the most potent one was that of his mother, who early instilled in him a desire to accomplish something—a laudable ambition to do good work; and he gladly acknowledges that to her, more than to all other causes, he owes that measure of success which he has won.



Yours truly

James Young

JAMES YOUNG

JAMES YOUNG, one of the prominent figures in the present day life of the city of Baltimore, belongs to a family of English origin, identified with Maryland since its very earliest period, for we find in the old records as far back as 1665, the will of Richard Young, of "The Clifts." In the same year his brother William appears; and Nicholas, who was the administrator of Thomas Kent; and James, who was a witness to the will of Bulmer Mitford. Among the earlier Youngs appear Charles, George, Lawrence and Thomas. As families go in America therefore, the branch of the Young family to which the present Mr. James Young belongs is one of the oldest. His parents were James and Eleanor (Parks) Young. The elder James Young was a printer and publisher, and a very notable man in his day. He served as President of the First Branch of the City Council for six years; was for a long time acting Mayor, and declined the nomination for the office of Mayor—which at that time was equivalent to an election—in favor of Mr. Chapman. He was a gracious, genial gentleman; a pronounced peace-maker; always avoided dissension; gave strict attention to his business and was most pronounced in his opposition to intemperance. He held the office of Police Commissioner in those strenuous days when Governor Swan removed Messrs. Hinds and Wood.

The mother of Mr. James Young, the subject of our sketch, died when he was quite young; but he was fortunate in his stepmother, who prior to her marriage to his father was Miss Elizabeth Stretch. She exercised a most excellent influence over the young and mischievous boy, and exacted from him a promise to refrain from undue indulgence in intoxicating liquors, a promise which Mr. Young has faithfully kept. Among his boyhood traits was a fondness for trading; he was disposed to pranks of mischief, but at the same time a lofty military aspiration was one of his ideals. His father, a strong, thoroughly well educated man, gave the boy every advantage in the way of schooling, and the son admits that the chief drawback was his own disinclination to apply himself to his studies.

Practically, Mr. Young's entire life has been spent in the city of Baltimore. From the age of nine to eleven, however, the years were passed in Manchester, Maryland, where he attended Irving College, and afterward became a student at private schools in Baltimore. In the meantime, Mr. Young applied himself to his father's occupation, the art of printing, for which he displayed a marked aptitude. He began as a 'devil' in his father's printing office, and did every form of manual labor connected with the office, from cleaning-up to feeding the press. Looking back over that period of his life Mr. Young can see the immense value of the experience gained. He believes it to be good discipline for any boy to begin at the bottom of the ladder whatever he proposes his calling to be.

As he matured his ideas of life continued to improve. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Miss Sara Waite Gorsuch, herself a descendent of several of the best families of the State. Her father was the late Thomas J. Gorsuch, who was of English descent in a direct line from the union of Rev. John Gorsuch, rector of the Church of England; and Lady Anne Lovelace, daughter of Sir William Lovelace, Knight of Kent, England. Her mother was before marriage, Miss Sara J. Waite, whose ancestral tree was also English, and the late Chief Justice Waite was a member of the same family. Two of the three children born of this marriage, James, the Third, and Thomas Gorsuch Young, are still living and prosperous in their professions; James prominent in the histrionic art, and Thomas G. in the modern business pertaining to automobile supplies. The love of home and of each other was founded early in this family, and has ever been the foremost inspiration to Mr. Young's success in life. At school he acquired methodical and orderly habits; in the companionship of his sisters, refinement; and from association with the best of his fellows, business methods and the value of business integrity. So, he was well equipped in every way when he succeeded to his father's business. In order to keep pace with the times his business acumen prompted him as to the wise thing to do; so he put in new machinery and made the old office a thoroughly up-to-date plant which expanded rapidly. Within a short time he was executing the press work of twenty-eight publications.

Fate fulfilled one of his most ardent military ambitions. For seven years he served as First Lieutenant of Company B, in the famous Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard, one of

the crack regiments of the United States, and commanded his Company during the various encampments while he was a member. Although offered the honor several times, he declined to become the captain.

Although modest and somewhat retiring Mr. Young has by force of his personal and business qualities become one of the strong men of Maryland. He is, and has been, secretary of the Maryland Institute Schools of Art and Design, for some years; an Institution that has at present over 1600 students and which has graduated men and women who have attained world wide fame in the Fine Arts and in Architectural and Mechanical skill. He is President of Oak Lawn Cemetery, one of the best enterprises local to the city and State. He is also President of the "Democratic Telegram," a paper established fifty years ago by J. Cloud Norris, and in the management of which he has associated with him a number of the most prominent and influential citizens of the city. In 1896 he supervised the building of the Baltimore, Middle River and Sparrows Point Railroad, and served as President of the Company for a number of years.

In politics he is a Democrat of the strictest kind, recognizing in his political principles neither variableness nor shadow of turning. In 1882 he represented his district in the General Assembly; from 1904 to 1906 he was State Senator from the First District, ran ahead of his ticket and served on all the important Committees. Not himself a seeker after office he has been a power to depend on in his party and has contributed to the preferment of many of the leaders. At the earnest insistence of the Democratic organization Mr. Young in 1910 became one of four candidates for the Congressional nomination of the Third District. But the organization, for some reason unknown, but which has been surmised, shifted its support to an opponent and Mr. Young was defeated by less than 200 majority.

James Young is a strong fraternalist, holding membership in the Masons—thirty-second degree; Odd Fellows; Shield of Honor; Knights of Pythias; Red Men; Heptasophs, Eagles and many others. He is connected with about forty-six various Institutions and Associations. He has written and revised some of the Rituals of the respective Orders, and has held the highest positions within their gift. In organizations of a charitable or benevolent character, Mr. Young has given his services without monetary compensation. It has pleased him to give time, attention and labor from a purely

unselfish standpoint for the benefit and success of a good institution and for the welfare of unfortunate mankind.

In the life of James Young can readily be found the example for the rising generation. To his mind the young man who aims toward true success should cultivate quickness of decision, methodical habits, determination and honesty of purpose. He lays stress on *honesty* and *good faith*, advising young men above all to avoid deception in matters small or great. His father laid for him a good foundation and he has builded wisely and well, ever eager and anxious to pass along to men of the Twentieth Century the fruits of his training. He stands before his people with a long and honorable career of useful citizenship. No man could desire more.

Yours truly
Jas. A. E. Bond

JAMES ALEXANDER CHESLEY BOND

JUDGE JAMES A. C. BOND of Westminster, one of the best known lawyers of Maryland, is a native of the State, born in Calvert County, on September 3, 1844; son of James Alexander and Sarah Elizabeth Chesley (Hance) Bond.

James A. Bond was a planter, who graduated from Kenyon College in the same class with Edwin M. Stanton, John B. Minor and David Davis—two of whom were among the great and good men of their generation, and one among the great and bad men. James A. Bond was one of the strong men of Southern Maryland, a scholarly man who spent his life among his books, valuing chiefly those rich old volumes which antedated the time of George IV. He lived according to the old Southern Maryland ideas and practices, and hospitality was a virtue in his home. He had in an unlimited degree the confidence of the people of his county, whom he served in public positions frequently, and often against his will, never having been defeated as a candidate for office. He filled the place of county commissioner; judge of the Orphan's Court; member of the House of Delegates, and Senator from Calvert County. He was particularly noted for his courageous devotion to duty and implacable hatred to all forms of dishonesty, deceit and sham. He was a leading member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with which Judge Bond is also affiliated.

This family of Bonds is descended from Doctor Thomas Bond, the immigrant, one of whose sons, Richard, married Elizabeth Chew in 1702, at the Quaker Meeting House on West River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Doctors Thomas and Phineas Bond, sons of the Richard who married Elizabeth Chew, moved to Philadelphia in 1734 and 1738 respectively, and became famous physicians. Doctor John Bond, the great-grandfather of Judge Bond, was a surgeon of the Pennsylvania troops in 1758, during the French and Indian War. There seem to have been two distinct families of Bonds in the earlier Colonial period, one of which was founded by Colonel William Bond, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts,

in 1649; then the Bond family of Maryland and Pennsylvania, so equally divided between the two States that it is hard to say to which State it belongs. This family probably goes back to 1660 in America. A brother of Judge Bond is Doctor Young H. Bond of St. Louis, one of the distinguished physicians of the middle West and dean of the Medical Department of St. Louis Univeristy. In the last generation, two prominent members of the American Bond family were Judge Hugh L. Bond, an eminent lawyer and judge; and the Reverend Thomas E. Bond, a prominent Methodist minister. Hugh L. Bond, Junior, son of Judge Hugh L. Bond, is one of the prominent lawyers of the country, and now occupies the position of General Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad System, which position he has held for many years.

In the generation back of that, appears the figure of Shadrach Bond, first governor of the State of Illinois, who was a native of Maryland and evidently belonged to this same family.

Judge Bond, referring to his early life, says that his mother's influence was "the best in the world in every way upon her sons." His boyhood was passed in the country, where he had access to his father's excellent library and there acquired the excellent taste for reading which has abided with him through life. He says history was his aptitude if he had any. Again speaking of that period of his life, he says he "lived on slave labor and enjoyed it, until suddenly wakened up." He entered the famous old Charlotte Hall Academy in St. Mary's County, and was graduated in 1863. He then entered the sophomore class of Princeton College and won his A.B. degree in 1866. Having elected to enter the legal profession, he read law under James T. Briscoe, afterwards Secretary of State, and William Meade Addison, United States District Attorney, and was admitted to the bar in Baltimore City in 1867.

Southern Maryland was left in a deplorable condition after the war. The majority of the people were black, and there was thrust into the body politic a great mass of ignorant, enfranchised blacks. Though then a young man of twenty-three, Judge Bond appreciated the conditions. Speaking of his decision at that time, he writes: "When slavery left Southern Maryland, I left too and determined not to be submerged." He therefore settled in Westminster, where he has been a practicing attorney ever since, and for many years a recognized leader of the bar.

In 1872, Judge Bond was married to Miss Selena W. Fiddis, a niece of Robert Clinton Wright of Baltimore. There have been born to them three children. Of these, a son and daughter are living, and a married daughter has passed away.

In politics, Judge Bond would be classed as an "Independent." A Democrat up to the time the currency issue became acute, he left the Democratic party on the money question. He has personally never been a seeker after public office, as the demands of a large and lucrative practice have left him no time to indulge in political activity, even if he had the desire. On May 1, 1890, without his solicitation or suggestion, he was appointed Associate Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and held the position until the autumn of 1891. He resumed his practice then, and on September 14, 1899, was appointed Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit by Governor Lowndes, and was immediately thereafter nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the position, but was defeated at the following general election. While on the bench he acted with rigid impartiality and unvarying fidelity to duty. It is worthy of note that at the time of his appointment to this position, it involved a very great sacrifice for him to accept it, and he took it only from a sense of duty. It is also worthy of note that his appointment was universally approved by lawyers of all political parties and by his colleagues on the bench. In 1904, Judge Bond was elected president of the Maryland State Bar Association. He has for long years been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Judge Bond is now division counsel for the State of Maryland for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He is vice-president of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank at Westminster. Outside of his professional and business pursuits, he is greatly interested in the work of the Academy of Political Science and the Maryland Historical Society, in both of which he is a valued member and does a good deal of work for these societies along the lines of political economy.

To attain success, he believes that one should "follow nothing except it be warranted by close and painstaking reason, the only guide."

The Bond family of Maryland has been an unusually strong one, and the name is one of the most ancient of our English nomenclature. Baring-Gould, in his work upon the origin of English names, says that it originated among the Norsemen, where the "bonder"

was a freeholder, and next in position to the Earl (or jarl). When Harold Fairhair determined to introduce the feudal tenure of lands into Norway, a great exodus of these "bonders" took place to Iceland and Faroe Isles. It is probable that some of them drifted to the Orkneys, and possibly Northumberland, England, where we find the name "Bonder" shortened into Bond, and used at a little later period by the Danes and Northmen of Northumbria and East Anglia. In the Domesday Book, Freemen, Franklyns and Bonders were all included under the heading "Liberi." If this derivation is correct, (and there is no good reason to doubt it), this family name goes back to the year 900.

ALFRED ROBERT LOUIS DOHME

DOCTOR A. R. L. DOHME, of Baltimore, though yet a comparatively young man, is one of the most distinguished chemists of our country. He is a native of Baltimore, born on February 15, 1867, son of Charles E. and Ida (Schulz) Dohme. His father was one of the founders of the great house of Sharp and Dohme, manufacturing chemists, which has built up a trade and reputation not only co-extensive with our own country, but well known in other parts of the world. The elder Dohme was something more than an able business man and good chemist. He was a man of domestic tastes, a constant reader and student, and very generous to his fellows. He was born in Germany, came to America in 1852 and settled in Baltimore. He rose to great eminence as a manufacturing chemist, served as president of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, chairman of the board of trustees of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. One of Doctor Dohme's relatives, Robert Dohme, of Berlin, Germany, was eminent in that country in artistic and literary circles, being the author of numerous works on art, and served as Librarian for the Emperors William I, Frederick and William II, until his death.

Doctor Dohme's early years were spent in Baltimore. Like all healthy boys, he was fond of sport; but even in those years he developed a taste for books. He inherited his father's domestic tastes, and the love of home has been a passion with him through life. He attended the Friends' School, and then entered Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated in 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1889 with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, he took up especially the sciences of chemistry, mineralogy, geology and physics. But he was not content. He had made up his mind to master all the knowledge of the schools and equip himself thoroughly for his work in life; so upon his final graduation from Johns Hopkins in 1889, he went to Germany. He studied under von Hofman in the

University of Berlin; took up practical work in the laboratory of Fresenius, at Wiesbaden, and the University of Strasburg.

Returning from Germany in 1891, he entered the laboratory of the establishment of Sharp and Dohme as an analytical chemist. Knowing that in the ordinary course of events he would succeed to the management of a business already one of the largest in the country, he resolved to become a thorough master of it, and having the scientific foundation, commenced at the bottom. He did not spare himself, and did not shirk even manual labor. He filled first one position and then another, until he had been in turn superintendent of every department of the factory, then assistant general superintendent, then general superintendent, then vice-president and general manager of the factory. It may fairly be claimed for Doctor Dohme, that he has won his position in the business by hard, faithful and capable labor.

In 1901 he was chosen Instructor in Pharmacy in Johns Hopkins University. His scientific attainments have won him recognition in many directions. He has been president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and chairman of the Scientific Section of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and secretary of the committee for the revision of the Pharmacopeia of the United States. He holds membership in the American Chemical Society, the German Chemical Society, the British Society of Chemical Industry, and the French Chemical Society. He has invented numerous machines and processes applicable to the business in which he is engaged.

Notwithstanding the active and laborious life which he has led in connection with his other work, he has found time to render much valuable service as a citizen. He was one of the founders and first vice-president of the Dime Savings Bank, and a member of the executive committee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association. He was one of the committee to collect funds for the erection of the Music Hall (the Lyric), and of that committee which collected a million dollar endowment fund for Johns Hopkins University. Interested from childhood in music, he has always attended and been enthusiastic about musical affairs all over the world. This has manifested itself particularly in the last two years in an active effort to secure and retain grand opera for Baltimore. He is a great believer in the educational and uplifting effect of Grand Opera and hence in Grand Opera at popular prices for the masses. A Republican in his

political affiliations, he is not a hidebound partisan, and is an active member of the Reform League. As a member of the Reform League, he served as one of the watchers at the polls in the critical election of 1895, when the reform movement in Maryland triumphed over the machine. He is a strong believer in government by commission for cities and states and in the initiative and referendum. He belongs to the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was married on February 15, 1893, to Miss Emma D. Blumner, daughter of George and Dorothy Blumner, of Baltimore. Of his marriage six children were born, all of whom are living. After fifteen years of happy married life, his wife passed away on January 25, 1908 of an attack of typhoid fever. On November 22, 1909, he married Miss Paula Carl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Carl of Jamaica Plain, Boston, Mass.

Though his tastes run distinctly in the direction of domestic life, Doctor Dohme is too prominent in the life of the city to escape a certain connection with social affairs, and he holds membership in the University, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore Country and Baltimore Athletic Clubs.

He has a delightful home at Chestnut Wood, in Roland Park, one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city. He finds recreation in horseback riding, bowling, motoring, golf, swimming and tennis. During his university life he was a constant attendant in the gymnasium. Since his business life began he has followed a systematic course of healthful exercise. Thus he rides horseback for four mornings in the week, at six o'clock. On Saturday and Sunday afternoons, he plays golf. In the winter about three evenings in each week he bowls for an hour or two. He has thus kept himself in prime physical condition.

Doctor Dohme takes a keen interest in everything that affects the general welfare, but like the wise man that he is, realizes that the strength of our country lies in a clean, healthful family life. His views are so clearcut and so well expressed, that this brief sketch of a useful man can be concluded in no better way than by quoting his own remarks in connection with the request for his advice to young men starting life. He says: "Cultivate the cordial friendship of young men of character and family in early life, and try to deserve to retain it through life. A man with many friends of the right kind

is almost always an all-around success. If you have a family, help them to accomplish this successfully, and next to a good education and a Christian home, it is their best asset in life. Fathers should make companions of their children through life, show them the lower side of life and warn them of its temptations, that they may weather its storms successfully. Make their homes attractive and happy. Young men should not be satisfied with less than the top rung of the ladder in their profession. Contact with the leaders in any line helps wonderfully, and no man ever truly succeeded who did not work hard and was not scrupulously honest and sincere."

JOHN BANISTER TABB

THE late Father John Banister Tabb, poet and Roman Catholic Priest, was born on the family homestead known as "The Forest," in Amelia County, Virginia, on March 22, 1845, son of Thomas Yelverton and Marianna Bertrand (Archer) Tabb. He was a grandson of Yelverton and Mary (Peachey) Tabb, and of John Randall and Frances (Cook) Archer, and great grandson on both sides of Thomas Tabb, of Clay Hill, who moved from Gloucester County to Amelia County, Virginia.

Father Tabb was educated by private tutors until 1861, when he became a clerk to Captain John E. Wilkinson, of the Confederate States Navy, and went abroad for the *Robert E. Lee*, which had been purchased by the Confederacy to carry medicines and other supplies from Bermuda and Nassau to Wilmington, North Carolina. While sailing from Bermuda in the *Siren* in 1864, the machinery gave out, and the vessel was picked up by the *Keystone State*, and Tabb was confined until February, 1865, in Point Lookout prison.

Later he went to Baltimore, Maryland, to study music, and from a musical student became a teacher of English in the St. Paul's Parish School until 1869, and then went to Racine College, Michigan, in the same capacity, where he remained until 1872.

In September, 1872, he entered the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, and became a theological student in St. Charles College at Ellicott City, Maryland, from 1872 to 1874. In 1875 he became an instructor in English in St. Charles College. He occupied the same position from 1878 to 1882, was ordained a priest of the church in 1884, and in 1886 resumed his teaching in St. Charles College, where the remaining years of his life were spent.

Though a priest of the church, his active work was spent in the school room. A sweet-spirited man of poetical temperament, he naturally turned to authorship. A finished teacher of English, he became the author of a work known as "Rules of English Grammar." Aside from this, all of his writings were of a poetical character. His poems were printed in many periodicals and collected into several

volumes. In 1893 appeared "An Octave to Mary;" in 1895, a work entitled "Poems;" in 1887, another entitled "Lyrics;" in 1892, his work entitled "Child Verse; Poems Grave and Gay;" in 1900 appeared "Two Lyrics," and in 1902 appeared "Later Lyrics."

Mr. William Archer in his "Poets of the Younger Generation," speaks of Father Tabb as "a clearcut, cameo-like poetic individuality," calls him "an epigramist rather than a lyrist," and adds: "His exquisitely measured speech neither makes its own music nor asks to be upborne on the wings of melody. The mainsprings of his inspiration are three: Nature (and in especial birds and flowers), devotional sentiment, sincere though fanciful; personal sentiment; which finds discreet, unimpassioned, one might say attenuated utterance. He owes some of his happiest inspirations to a blending of devotional feeling with a tender worship of the minor miracles of nature." Mr. Archer speaks of Father Tabb's remarkable gift of compassion, and remarks that "though there is nothing cloistral in his spirit, which has a wide enough outlook on nature and man, yet the patient minuteness of his work is not without a monkish quality."

The words of the critic may be true from an artistic standpoint. Of that the layman cannot always judge. But the layman, on the other hand, knows what touches his own heart, and judged by that standard Father Tabb was a poet of no small merit. His kindly spirit, acted upon by a strongly devotional nature, enabled him to form sentiments which reached the hearts of men; and after all is said, that is the highest test of merit.

Father Tabb died on November 19, 1909.

THE NEW
PUBLIC LIBR

Yours Respectfully
Orlando Harrison

ORLANDO HARRISON

SOME wise philosopher said he was a public benefactor who made two blades of grass to grow where one grew before. This has been accepted as a truism, because it represents a great idea—meaning not literally, of course, what it says, but that he is a benefactor who increases the productiveness of the country. When we find, therefore, a man who by his labors has built up a business which contributes to the beauty and the productiveness of thousands of homes each year, certainly that man can claim to be in a very large measure a public benefactor. Such a man is Orlando Harrison, of the great nursery firm of J. G. Harrison and Sons, at Berlin, Md.

Mr. Harrison was born in Roxana, Delaware, on January 27, 1867. His parents were Joseph G. and Katherine (Collins) Harrison. The father and son were among the early nurserymen of the Eastern Shore, starting by planting less than one acre in nursery stock, and the business which they founded now covers an estate of over four thousand acres of land, of which two thousand acres is cultivated, and which constitutes one of the largest nursery plants in all America. These nurseries now embrace over six million peach trees, five million apple trees, ten million strawberry plants, one-half million California privet plants, one-half million evergreens, one-fourth million pear trees, and thousands of other plants. They can well claim to have one of the largest establishments on the continent.

Joseph G. Harrison was a man of prominence in his community, and served as Sheriff of Worcester county. In addition to his nursery business, he was a fruit grower for the market.

This family is descended from Thomas Harrison, who settled at Selbyville, Del., in 1767. Harrison is an old English name, and the family has made a great record in our country having contributed one signer to the Declaration of Independence and two Presidents to the United States.

Orlando Harrison was reared in the country, and may be said to have literally grown up in the business which has been his life work. He early developed a taste for it, and early formed the determination to be a great fruit grower and nurseryman. He obtained his schooling at the local public schools at Roxana, Delaware, and the Berlin High School, then went to work on his father's farm. He has never been a reader of books in a large way. He has carefully read horticultural papers and literature bearing upon his work. But by hard, practical work; by constant and intelligent experiment; by consulting the experience of others, Mr. Harrison has succeeded in a most phenomenal way. The Easterm Shore of Maryland is peculiarly adapted to the growing of fruit trees, vegetables and shade trees. The soil and climate are favorable beyond that of most of our country, and Mr. Harrison has taken advantage of this to create a business which now employs two hundred and fifty men and women, scores of horses and mules, covering two thousand acres of land, and buds every summer millions of fruit trees. Not content with this great success in the line of growing fruit trees, he has turned his attention to the growing of ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, and has achieved a similar measure of success in that direction.

His code of life has been strict attention to business, honest treatment of everybody, promptness in business dealings, courtesy to all, a rigid integrity, and that measure of carefulness which leads him never to commit himself to anything beyond his ability to carry out. The experimental work of the Harrison Nurseries is quite as valuable as that of an ordinary State Experiment farm. The closest attention is paid to the habits of scores of varieties of trees. Many new varieties are introduced, but only after long experiment and thorough testing, so that when recommended to the patrons of the nursery they may be assured that they have got something of value. In addition to this, they give the results of their experiments and their knowledge to the public. What they learn in their business is not hidden, but is judiciously given out for the benefit of all.

Mr. Harrison's work has led to his recognition in many ways. He has served ten years as Mayor of his town, and during his administration there has been installed a water and electric light plant, now in successful operation. For two years (in 1906–1907) he was a Democratic member of the Legislature, and during his term introduced and secured the passage of a bill appropriating $4000 annually

for experimental horticulture, $2000 annually for the Maryland State Horticultural Society, and $500 annually for the Peninsula Horticultural Society. He has served as president of the Exchange and Savings Bank of Berlin; president of the Peninsular Produce Exchange of Pocomoke; president of the American Nurserymen's Association; president of the Peninsular Horticultural Society, and director in the Berlin Building and Loan Association. Some of these positions he is now holding, and in some of them he has completed his terms of office. He has held many honorary appointments from Democratic governors of the State, included among them being Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition and a Commissioner on the Deep Waterways Commission. He holds membership in the American Nurserymen's Association, the Maryland State Horticultural Society, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and the American Florists' Association. He served as a member of the committee which received and escorted William J. Bryan on his trip through Maryland.

He finds his recreation in trips to the orchards of nurserymen. In 1908 he spent some time in Europe, and visited all the leading orchards and nurseries in England, France, Switzerland, Holland and Germany. In addition to this he has been a great traveler over the United States.

Mr. Harrison says that he received his first inspiration to do the large things he has done in Maryland, by a trip to the West. He appreciated that in Maryland there was an opportunity to do as good work, and a better basis on which to work than there was in the West and so he went home fired with an ambition to do big things.

He published in 1909 two booklets, beautifully illustrated, that are of incalculable value to home owners. One of these is "How to Grow Fruit," and the other is "How to Plant about the Country Home." The student of these two booklets can either make a beautiful home or a profitable orchard, as he may elect, or both.

Mr. Harrison's religious affiliation is with the Methodist Church.

He was married on January 15, 1893, to Miss Ada H. Long. Six children have been born to them—four boys and two girls. The four boys are now living.

His exhortation to the youth of the country is: "Be temperate, eat regularly and sleep regularly, be honest, be active, do not fear work, select what you prefer and go after it, the outdoor life is best. Get after it right, and you will succeed."

CHARLES CARROLL WILLSON

CHARLES CARROLL WILLSON, of Queenstown, one of the leading farmers of his section of Maryland, belongs to an old Maryland family, the members of which seem to have divided themselves chiefly between the occupation of farming and the profession of medicine. The family is of Scotch origin; and from the best information available was founded by John Willson, a surgeon, who came from Scotland to Maryland in the seventeenth century. Doctor Thomas Willson son of the immigrant had a son, Thomas Bennett Willson, who married Miss Maria Smythe. Thomas Bennett Willson was a doctor. Thomas Bennett Willson had a son, Thomas Willson, also a doctor. Doctor Thomas Willson had a son, Richard Bennett Willson, also a doctor; and in the present generation, Doctor Thomas Bennett Willson son of Richard Bennett Willson, is a practicing physician on the Eastern Shore.

Mr. Charles Carroll Willson is a member of this family, being a son of Doctor Thomas Smythe Willson, who married Ellen E. Browne. Doctor Thomas S. Willson was a son of Doctor Thomas Willson, who married Anna Maria Smythe. Doctor Thomas Willson was a son of Thomas Bennett Willson, who married Mary Teresa Hall. Doctor Thomas Bennett Willson was a son of Doctor Thomas Willson, who married Margaret Smith, and was the son of the immigrant. Doctor Thomas Bennett Willson's wife, Mary Teresa Hall, was descended from Richard Bennett, one of the early colonial governors of Maryland. Mr. Charles Carroll Willson's mother, Ellen E. Browne, was descended from Charles Browne who came from Lancashire, Scotland, and settled in Queen Anne's County in 1720. He married Priscilla Brooke, great-great-granddaughter of Robert Brooke, who came from England to Maryland in 1650 and was Governor of Maryland in 1652.

Mr. Willson was born in Queen Anne's County January 3, 1849. His father was a practicing physician, living in the country, and the lad grew up with the tastes of a country boy—a healthy youngster, fond of dogs, horses, and also of reading. The farm was a large one, and he had the duty of oversight thrust upon him. Very partial

to reading, he was especially addicted to works on agriculture, but had the family tastes and wanted to be a doctor. His first educational training was received in a private school. He then entered Villanova College in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1868. His father's health was in a failing condition at that time, and the following year he took charge of "Warrington," his father's home place, and gave up once for all, his desire to be a physician. Whatever the medical profession has lost, the farming interests of the State have gained, because he has been a most excellent and successful farmer, now operating one of the largest and most prosperous farms in his section of the State.

On June 3, 1874, Mr. Willson was married to Miss Nettie L. Darnall. Mrs. Willson is a descendant of Colonel Henry Darnall of "The Woodyard," Prince George's County, who came to Maryland with Lord Baltimore at the very foundation of the colony.

In political life, Mr. Willson classes himself as a Democrat; though he has never hesitated to vote for a Republican when he thought that party's nominee was superior to the nominee of his own. He has been active in movements for the betterment of the farming class; having been organizer of the Farmers' Union, and vice-president for Maryland, in addition to which he is a member of the American Society of Equity, another strong farmers' organization. In religious affiliation, he is a roman Catholic, and a trustee of St. Peter's Church. In recreation, he adheres to the tastes of his boyhood, and loves hunting, shooting, fishing, riding, driving and boating. In his younger days, he was devoted to athletics, being the fastest runner and the highest jumper at college.

For young men beginning life, Mr. Willson's idea of a good foundation is honesty. He puts that down as a cardinal doctrine. He believes that one should be honest, not because it is the best policy, but because it is the best principle, and as opposed to dishonesty. From his standpoint, there is no middle ground—one is honest or dishonest. That covers in its full scope everything else. Men sometimes fail in their endeavors. As he sees it, when such misfortunes happen, it is the duty of the courageous man to "try and try again."

Though compelled to abandon the career of his preference when a young man, he has mde a success of the career which fell to his lot and which came to him in the line of duty, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of his section.

CLOTWORTHY BIRNIE

AMERICA is the melting-pot of the nations. In other countries, men of varying racial strains will live side by side through generations, each preserving their distinctive nationalities and racial peculiarities. In America we take them; put them in the melting-pot, and turn them out Americans. What we now call the American people is really a composite stock made up from a dozen racial strains, which accounts for the remarkable versatility, adaptability, inventiveness, energy, and general ability of the people.

The subject of this sketch, Doctor Clotworthy Birnie of Taneytown, is an example of the composite American citizen, having in his veins Scotch, Irish and Dutch blood. Doctor Birnie was born in Carroll County, Maryland, on January 13, 1843; son of Rogers and Amelia Knode (Harry) Birnie. His father was principal of the Glenburn Academy for boys, and combined with his school teaching the occupation of farmer. He was an honorable, cultivated Christian gentleman; the son of Clotworthy Birnie II., the founder of the family in America, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Carroll County in 1810. There appears also in Doctor Birnie's ancestral line Doctor Upton Scott, a prominent physician and citizen of Maryland, who came from County Antrim and settled in Annapolis in 1753. On the maternal side, his mother was a combination of Scotch and Dutch blood, her Dutch progenitor having migrated from Holland in 1760 and settled in Hagerstown.

Doctor Birnie as a boy had fairly good health, but was not overly robust. He did light work about the farm between school sessions, and after arriving at maturity, managed the farm for a few years. His academic education was obtained chiefly at the hands of his father in the school conducted by him, helped out by a private tutor. The lad was not strong enough to go through a regular college course. He took up farming, continued his reading and history, the study of anthropology and the languages in an educational way; and as a matter of general culture, read Scott, Carlyle, Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus, Leckey, Religio Medici, and above all the Bible. Finally, with

increasing strength and a strong bent for medicine, he entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1870 with the degree of M.D. Later he took the post-graduate course in the University of Pennsylvania. It may be mentioned here that he had some experience in teaching school during the interval between his leaving school and taking up the medical profession.

Doctor Birnie's success in his chosen profession has been as large as is possible to obtain in a country practice. He has made character as a citizen, as well as a physician; has taken an active part in public life in connection with the Republican party, and was elected to the general assembly in 1896, serving as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. From 1897 to 1901, he served as a member of the lunacy commission. His activity has taken a wide range. Outside of his public service, he is an elder in the Presybterian Church of Taneytown; was in 1897 a member of the general assembly of that church; in 1895 and 1896, was vice-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; and in 1899 and 1900, served as president of that body—a distinguised honor for any physician. In 1902, he was president of the Carroll County Medical Society; and in 1904 and 1905 counsellor of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

In his earlier years, he was partial to horseback riding and fox hunting.

He has served as examiner for numerous life insurance companies. He holds membership in the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and the Anthropological Society of Washington, American Association for the Advancement of Science, the National Geographic Society, the Maryland Historical Society and the American Medical Association.

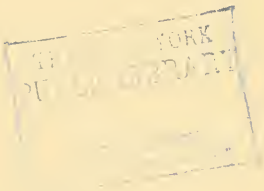
Doctor Birnie has won in the world a fair measure of success—as success is usually counted. He admits that he has not attained his ideals—but also admits that he has had all the success he deserves. His fellow citizens do not think that he has had any more than he deserves, as in the community where his life has been spent his standing is of the highest, and his usefulness of the largest. For the young man starting in life, he has no nostrum to offer. The old standard virtues of honesty, industry, temperance, fearless discharge of duty, observance of the Golden Rule, with trust in God, will in his judgment win all the success possible to each one's individual ability.

GEORGE HARRY BIRNIE

GEORGE H. BIRNIE, cashier of the Birnie Trust Company of Taneytown, and one of the most prominent citizens of that section of Maryland, was born in Glenburn, Carroll County, on August 28, 1845; son of Rogers and Amelia Knode (Harry) Birnie. His father combined the occupations of farmer and school teacher, being principal of Glenburn Academy. Though during his life he was offered public office, he always declined. He was a man of impulsive temperament; a high sense of honor; temperate in his habits, and a sincere Christian.

The Birnie family is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was founded in Maryland by Clotworthy Birnie II, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled at Glenburn farm near Taneytown in 1810. Mr. Birnie's mother was a combination of Scotch and Dutch blood, her Dutch ancestry having come from Holland in 1760 and settled in Hagerstown, Maryland. Mr. Birnie was a healthy boy, fond of mechanical toys, with mathematical tastes and a partiality for physics and astronomy. He did chores mornings and evenings about the house, and in vacation times worked on the farm. He recalls that while he had an active mind, his body was inclined to be lazy; and that his father early taught him that both mind and body should labor. The elder Birnie, himself an educated man and knowing thoroughly its value, saw to it that the son was well trained. After passing through the Glenburn Academy, he went to the University of Princeton and won his degree A.B. in 1867, and the degree of A.M. in 1870. He took up civil engineering as a profession, and entered the field at once, earning his degree as a civil engineer by hard labor in the deserts of California and Arizona and in the mountains of Washington Territory, locating the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. This was between 1870 and 1873, but as he looks back now Mr. Birnie regrets that before entering the field, he did not take a course in engineering in some first-class technical institute, and he believes it absolutely essential in these days of severe competition that a young man entering a profession should have a first class technical education as a foundation for his practical work.

Sincerely Yours
Geo H Binnie



After this hard field work, he spent the years from 1875 to 1877 as a professor of mathematics in New Windsor College. In 1879 and 1880, he was division engineer on construction work on the Ohio and West Virginia Railway with headquarters at Vinton, Ohio. He then became locating engineer for the Mexican National Railway in the State of Michoacan, Mexico, from 1881 to 1883; but the home country had strong attractions for him. He had married, and he decided to settle down at Taneytown, and in 1884 he organized the Birnie Trust Company. He says himself that he started in with the idea of making the Birnie Trust Company the best bank in that section by giving the best possible service based upon the idea that a bank officer owes a higher allegiance to the public than he does to his own stockholders or directors. That he has won a substantial measure of success along these correct lines is proven by the fact that his bank now has a surplus equal to its capital. He recalls the concluding sentence of a lecture of Doctor Alexander delivered at the end of his Princeton term, which he says was an inspiration to him, and which has aided him in many a struggle and kept him from many errors. That sentence was this: "Finally, young gentlemen, let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's, thy God's and truths.' Good-bye."

Mr. Birnie is a cultivated man, whose attainments have come to him as a result of constant reading and study of the best authors along the lines principally of mathematics, physics, best English literature and astronomy.

Mr. Birnie is an active church worker, being an elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1888, and superintendent of the Sunday school for nearly twenty years. He has also served as president of the Carroll County Christian Endeavor Union, and vice-president of the Maryland State Union.

On June 1, 1882, he married Miss Elizabeth Eleanor Zollickoffer daughter of Alfred Zollickoffer of Uniontown. They have three children: Eliza Roberts, Eleanor and Clotworthy Birnie.

His political allegiance has always been given to the Democratic party, though he broke through the traces once and voted against Mr. Bryan on that occasion. He finds his chief recreations in bicycle riding and fishing, and confesses to a weakness for a good novel. His advice to young men starting in life will not bear paraphrasing and is here given in his own words: "I recommend to young

men personal purity, temperance in its widest sense, including food, drink, temper, language, dress, etc.; unflinching honesty, and a keen sense of honor, and above everything else to remember that any young man's success in life will be in direct proportion to the quality and quantity of the service that he renders to others. I believe that God placed every man in this world to render his best service to others. For many years it has been my motto that the best service I can render to others means the highest and best success for me. If a man takes 'My Best Service' as his motto, though he should live in the center of a forest, the public will beat a well-worn path to his door."

The strongest testimonial to Mr. Birnie's ability is found in the fact that years ago, before our people had waked up to the necessity of a better system of public roads, he was an earnest and ardent advocate of better roads, believing even then that the State should employ competent engineers and make liberal appropriations. He studied the question out long before other men had given it much thought, and summed up his views upon the matter by the statement that progress in agricultural communities is to be gauged by the condition of the free schools and the public roads more than by any other criteria. Measured by these standards, Maryland was not up to the highest standard, and he has been a preacher of the gospel of better public schools and better roads for long years. The majority is now coming his way, and it is to his credit that he has been a pioneer in this great movement for many years.

Mr. Birnie is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Pennsylvania Society of Civil Engineers, American Bankers Association and the Maryland Bankers Association.

B. F. Johnson, Inc. Washington, D. C.

Yours Truly
Rd. Fillmester

RICHARD WILLIAM SILVESTER

RICHARD WILLIAM SILVESTER, President of the Maryland Agricultural College, and one of the prominent educators of the present day, is a native of Virginia, born in Norfolk on September 16, 1857; son of W. W. and Virginia (Lindsay) Silvester. The elder Silvester was a planter devoted to his calling and a great lover of plantation life. This branch of the Silvester family dates in our country from 1664, when Mr. Silvester's first American progenitor came from England and settled at Great Mills, Norfolk County.

Richard William Silvester, M.D., grandfather of our subject, was an eminent yellow fever specialist in the day when yellow fever was more dreaded than any other disease.

Mr. Silvester's boyhood life was spent on the farm. He was a healthy lad; took his share of farm duties, and developed a love of nature and a taste for country life which has remained with him up to the present. He thinks that his mother's influence had more to do with the formation of his character than all other influences. In youth he was fond of Dickens and Thackeray, while Byron was a favorite author to him in his early years. As he grew older and the years of manhood came on, he began to appreciate the real depth in literature. He declares that the great work of Victor Hugo, "Les Miserables," affected his life and has influenced it more than any other book outside of the Bible. He says that Hugo's work taught him the lesson that in every human being there is a spark of good which needs but the right breath to kindle it into a blaze of regeneration.

Mr. Silvester's education was obtained first in the public schools of Norfolk County, and later in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he graduated in 1877, with the degree of Master of Sicence. He began his career as a teacher of natural sciences and mathematics at the famous old Charlotte Hall Academy in Saint Mary's County, Maryland. He never lost sight, however, of the fact that he loved the land, and wanted to go back to agricul-

tural work. In 1882, he was made full professor in Charlotte Hall Academy, and in 1888 became president of the school.

In 1892, he was elected President of the Maryland College, which position he has since filled with ability, and has made it one of the high class agricultural colleges of the United States. The wonderful work done by teachers of agriculture in the past twenty years fills with amazement, not only people who have paid little attention to it, but even those who have tried to keep in touch with the progress of scientific investigation, which has revolutionized American agriculture.

President Silvester believes that the present day agriculture is a profession, as much so as theology, law, medicine, or engineering. He looks forward to the day when every intelligent farmer will have in his home, a well selected library bearing upon every phase of agricultural development. He feels that science applied to agriculture will open up an era of prosperity for our country of which the present generation has little idea.

His pupils are trained, not only for professional life, but likewise to a keen appreciation of their civic duty. He advises and urges upon them, first to fashion their character upon the Golden Rule; second to study the great cardinal principles of our government as announced by the Fathers of the Republic. To regard the right of franchise as sacred as their honor. To esteem the election day as second only to the Sabbath in the calendar of the year, and the election booth as an altar when casting his vote.

On April 11, 1888, Mr. Silvester was married to Miss Lucy Lee Bowen, daughter of Philander Bowen. They have two children; Virginia L. and Richard Lee Silvester.

Politically, Mr. Silvester has been through life a Democrat; but he has been busy trying to make two blades of grass grow where there was not any before, and has not had time to indulge much in politics. His religious affiliations is with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is much interested in all kinds of student sports, and has given a great deal of time to athletics.

President Silvester is convinced that the college president and college professor, who is unmindful of the fact that he was once a boy, places himself out of touch with that complex organism, known as the American boy. A warm sympathy for, and interest in him is the only formula which will give potency to his latent powers.

Yours truly,
Jas. R. Brisbane

JAMES RUSSELL BRASHEARS

JUDGE JAMES RUSSELL BRASHEARS, of Annapolis, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, was born at West River, Anne Arundel County, on March 13, 1858, son of John W. and Willie E. Brashears. Mr. Brashears is descended from Benjamin Brasseur, who came from France to Virginia and thence moved to Maryland in 1658, where he was naturalized as an English subject on December 4, 1662. He died almost immediately after that, intestate, and his widow, Mary Brasseur, who died soon after, left a will in which she gave her residence as "The Clifts." It is of interest to note the various changes in this name. It appears by the proceedings of the Council of Maryland, in volume II of the Archives of Maryland, on page 424, that on the 21st day of May, 1661, Benjamin *Brasseur,* or *Brasseurs,* was commissioned one of the Judges for Calvert County, and on page 464, it appears that Benjamin *Brassieur,* late of Virginia and subject of the Crown of France, his wife and children, were naturalized in 1662. We see, therefore, that the old keepers of the record spelled Mr. Brasseur's name in three different ways. Evidently it was Anglicised in the next generation or two into its present form, and even then the old recorders indulged in vagaries of spelling; for we find by the records in the Land Commissioner's office, that two hundred and eighty-four and a half acres of land, a part of Anne Arundel Manor, was surveyed the 12th of June, 1769, for Mr. John Brashears, and on the 1st of September, 1771, it was patented to Mr. John Brashiers, Jr. This land was devised by John Brashiers to three of his sons, Benjamin, William and Jonathan, by his will dated on the 10th day of August, 1771. This John Brashiers, Jr., was son of John, who was son of Samuel, who was son of Robert, who was son of Benjamin, the immigrant who was naturalized in 1662. Judge Brashears' father, John William Brashears, was son of Robert and grandson of William, who was the last person by name of Brashears that owned a part of Brashears Purchase; and when he conveyed his interests he reserved the family burial ground.

The father of James R. Brashears was by occupation a farmer,—a strong, firm man, who served for a time as Register of Wills in Anne Arundel County. Young Brashears was a strong, robust country boy, worked on the farm during vacations, and in retrospect can see that this work was most beneficial in every respect. He attended the public schools and an academy on West River. Arriving at the age of eighteen, he took charge of his father's farm, with the idea of becoming a farmer. Possessed of an alert mind, he soon saw that the returns from farming were very meager, and this was especially true at that time, thirty years ago. Taking his father's advice, he became his deputy in the office of Register of Wills; and while serving there, read law; was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Annapolis, where he has remained up to the present time. He remained as Deputy Register of Wills up to 1887. By that time he had acquired a large acquaintance over the county, and his practice was a success from the start. This acquaintance also had its influence upon his life in a political way, for very soon after he entered upon the practice of law, he became prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and from 1889 to 1901 was on the ticket of his party at every general State election. In 1890, 1892, 1894, 1902, he was a member of the House of Delegates, and was temporary speaker during the sessions of 1894 to 1902. He served on the committees of Ways and Means, and on the Judiciary. In 1902 he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the ranking committee of the House. In 1890 he was Chairman of the Committee on Chesapeake Bay and its Tributaries, and in 1892 Chairman of the Committee on Temperance. While a member of the General Assembly, he refused to accept passes from railroads or an allowance for the purchase of postage stamps. In 1895, Mr. Brashears was elected as State's Attorney for Anne Arundel county, and served four-years' term; but in 1899, when he was a candidate for reëlection, there happened along a Republican year, and he with the rest of the ticket went down in defeat. In 1907 Judge Brashears was again elected to the General Assembly, but this time to the Senate for a full term of four years. He had hardly entered upon this term when on April 11, 1908, he was elected an Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for the Fifth Judicial District for a full term of fifteen years, having been nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Republicans. This was indeed a remarkable compliment to a man

who had been as prominent in political life as Judge Brashears and had been so staunch a Democrat. It is a strong testimonial to his impartiality. He is easily one of the professional and political leaders of his section, and his political influence is and has been for years State-wide. In view, however, of his present judicial position, which has yet thirteen years to run, Judge Brashears has practically retired from active politics.

He has been for three years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is affiliated with the Odd Fellows and the Order of Red Men. Judge Brashears finds his recreation in gunning and fishing.

On December 22, 1891, Judge Brashears was married to Matilda McCullough Brown.

The record here given shows Judge Brashears to be a man of unusual force, far above the average; and it is natural that such a man should have convictions upon all matters, either of public or of private interest. He has given thought not only to what constitutes success, but as to how best to attain it. He believes that success comes to the man who is "honest, truthful and temperate in the use of strong drinks. In professional, business and public life, he should resist all inducements to do wrong for immediate gain, and in public life, he should always fortify himself against the influence of the unscrupulous political worker and lobbyist, and never do any act against the interest of his people in order to advance his own interest; for, in the end, he is then likely to be without honor, money and friends."

In the seventeenth century and the first part of the eighteenth century, there was a slender stream of French emigration to America, mostly Huguenots. Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina got practically all of this French blood, there being only scattering individuals in the New England and Middle States. It was a peculiarly valuable stock, and it is noticeable even now from the fact that the descendants of these original French settlers show in the most marked manner the characteristics of their progenitors. These characteristics were rigid integrity, strong sense of religious duty, industry, thrift, and a very high sense of civic duty. James R. Brashears, descended from this stock, has lived up to its best traditions. He possesses both courage and integrity. In the General Assembly, he has given service to Anne Arundel County equal to that given by any man who has ever represented the county; and though he has not been popular with

the lobbyist, the exploiter, or the self-seeker, he has acquired a character and standing among the good citizens that would be a badge of honor to any man, and which it may be said he most justly deserves.

As an item of special interest, it is worth while to quote the official record of the naturalization of the old Huguenot, Benjamin Brasseurs. It reads as follows:

"Cecilius Calvert:

"Whereas Benjamin Brasseurs late of Virginia have sought leave to inhabit as a free denizen to purchase lands I do hereby declare that said Benjamin Brasseurs his wife and children to be full denizens of this province and that he be held, treated, reputed and esteemed as one of the faithful people."

The old Huguenot was a valuable accession, and they could well afford to naturalize him. He left three sons—Robert, Benjamin and John—and four daughters—Ann, Susanna, Martha and Elizabeth. Benjamin II died in 1675, evidently unmarried; for he left his estate to his sister Martha; and the Brashears of the present day are direct descendants from Robert and John, sons of the immigrant.

B F Johnson, Inc Washington D C

Very Truly Yours

D. D. Malloy

DWIGHT DAVIDSON MALLORY

THERE appear to have been two main branches of the Mallory family in America. The first, and the most numerous, has been settled for generations in the State of Connecticut; the second in Virginia. The Virginia family has furnished two or three Congressmen, one from Virginia and one from Kentucky; and several splendid Confederate soldiers. To the Connecticut family belonged Stephen Russell Mallory, United States Senator from Florida and Confederate Secretary of the Navy. His son, the second Stephen Russell Mallory, also represented Florida in the United States Senate. To this Connecticut branch of the Mallory family belongs Dwight D. Mallory of Baltimore, one of the pioneers of a great industry in our country, and whose name for nearly fifty years has been known from one end of the country to the other. D. D. Mallory was born in New Haven, Connecticut, son of Willard and Elizabeth Mallory. His father, a man of great energy, was an oyster grower in the village of Fair Haven, where the son was reared. After gaining such education as was obtainable in the local schools, Mr. Mallory entered upon his business career as a grocer in the village of Fair Haven in 1854. The oyster business, as we now know it, was then in its infancy. The far-seeing mind of D. D. Mallory recognized the vastness of the opportunity, and in 1856 he migrated to Detroit, Michigan, where he established himself in the oyster and fruit packing business and built up a large trade. It did not take him long to realize that he could do better if his business was situated nearer to the source of supply; and in 1862, he moved to Baltimore and established what quickly became the largest house in the oyster-packing trade. Men of middle age can remember the long, flat cases filled with tin cans in which the oysters were shipped, packed in ice, in three grades, all over the United States. The big, juicy fellows were classed as "selects"; the next, equally good, but not quite so big, were "standards"; and then there was a third brand which sailed under the nom de plume of "XX," or some other equally unmeaning phrase, though a most proper title would have have been "scrubs." Even in that early day, the oyster packers had

learned that the business would not stand for much waste. The business grew with most marvelous rapidity, and as early as 1870 there were twenty thousand people engaged in the packing business in the city of Baltimore. This was the foundation of the oyster and fruit packing business, which has now spread all over the United States as far as fruits and vegetables are concerned, and extending down the Atlantic Coast and around the Gulf Coast to New Orleans in so far as the oyster business is concerned. Many millions of dollars capital and literally hundreds of thousands of people are engaged in this industry in which D. D. Mallory was a pioneer, and his name upon a case of goods stood throughout the country for many long years as a synonym for "quality." Mr. Mallory's trade mark was the "Diamond Brand" and was well known in all cities, towns and villages from Baltimore to California. The first carload of raw oysters that ever entered San Francisco, California, was shipped by D. D. Mallory and Company in 1868.

On August 12, 1860, Mr. Mallory was married to Elizabeth C. Spencer, and they have now passed their fiftieth year of married life. His religious preferences have always inclined to the Presbyterian Church; and his political affiliation is with the Republican party. He frankly admits that he has never been much of a reader—that he has been too busy working. To those who know the man, this is easily believable, as in the years of his physical prime he was possessed of enormous energy and drove his business with the power of a dynamo. Mr. Mallory has made a success in a financial way; is a man of large means, being a director in a number of prominent corporations, including the National Mechanics Bank, Canton Company, Hopkins Place Savings Bank and other financial institutions; and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of the city in business circles, though not now actively engaged beyond the care of his investments and the looking after the corporate interests in which he is concerned.

There is some confusion as to the origin of the name of Mallory. Speaking broadly, one recognized English authority claims that the Mallory name was of Norman-French origin, derived from the village, or estate, of Meilleray in the Department of Seine et Marne. Yet another English authority says that the name originated in Flanders, and that it became *Meilleray* and *Mellery* in France, and Mallory in England. Apparently Yorkshire was the ancient home of the family in Great Britain, for we find there a Mallory family located centuries

ago at Studley, with a coat of arms thus described: On a golden ground, a lion rampant, in red, collared in silver. For the crest: a nag's head couped in red. We find the same coat of arms copied by the Mallorys of Cheshire; of London; of Northampton; and of two other places where the address is not given. Here and there appears a slight variation in the crest, and in one case a slight variation in the coat of arms proper; but it is quite evident from all the facts in the case that the Yorkshire Mallorys represent the parent family in Great Britain.

EDWIN JAMES DIRICKSON

THE late Doctor Edwin James Dirickson of Berlin, one of the prominent medical practitioners of the State and well known in its public life, was a native of the town in which his entire life was spent, born on November 26, 1852; son of Levin Littleton and Sarah Elizabeth (Forman) Dirickson. Levin L. Dirickson died on August 31, 1894. His wife, Sarah Elizabeth Forman, born October, 11, 1831, is now living in her eightieth year, with all of her faculties well preserved and is as alert-minded as in the days of her youth. Levin Dirickson was one of the prominent lawyers in his section in his generation. He served as a member of the legislature and of the Constitutional Convention. In addition to which he put in four terms of service as State's Attorney. He was a graduate of Harvard College, a polished literary man, a fine speaker, and a beautiful writer.

The Dirickson family is descended from a Norwegian family of vikings, which in the old days went under the name of Diricks. A branch of this family was temporarily resident in Denmark, and from that country came Joseph Dirickson, who settled in Philadelphia about 1692, and moved to Maryland about 1700. He was prominently connected with the Episcopal Church, as his descendants have been ever since. One of the early Dirickson was a vestryman in the old Swedish Church, Philadelphia, where his name appears on the register, and his body lies in the churchyard. The Dirickson have, as a rule, been professional men, doctors and lawyers, noted for their probity and learning. One of Doctor Dirickson's ancestors served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. The maternal line goes back to General Edward Forman, who settled in Cecil County in the seventeenth century, when that section was first opened.

Doctor Dirickson was a strong boy, whose early years were divided between village and country, and he developed an early taste for natural history and literature. He attended the village school up to the age of twelve, farming in off hours and doing regular tasks about the house. He entered the village store owned by Cyrus

Edwin J. Divine

Leonidas Williams (whose daughter he later married)—at the age of twelve, continuing his studies at night under his employer's tuition, as he made his home in the family until he was eighteen years old. In his later years, looking back upon his early life, Doctor Dirickson recalled that these early habits of study had a profound influence upon his life. He was fortunate in his mother. She was a very intelligent woman, thoughtful, well informed, a great reader; and the mutual devotion of mother and son was remarkable. His early tastes in natural history and nature's laws possibly had something to do with his later life. In addition to these tastes, he was very partial to works on political economy, travel, exploration, history, and deductive mathematics. In general literature, Shakespeare, Carlyle and Macaulay were his favorite authors. In later years, he became a very general reader, dividing his time between scientific works and general literature, and reading about half the night. Though he owned a drugstore in partnership with Doctor Dashiell, outside of this interest he did not dabble in commercial pursuits after one unsuccessful venture in the lumber business, as he discovered that he had no adaptation for that sort of business.

In 1871, Doctor Dirickson entered the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, one of the best of our old medical schools, and was graduated in 1874. After his graduation, he took post-graduate courses, both in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He entered upon the practice of his profession in his native town. In his early youth he was divided in his mind for some time between the professions of law and medicine. He had a natural penchant for law; but being very fond of scientific study, and encouraged by parents and relatives, his decision finally was in favor of medicine. He had a full share of the family traits. Among the notable characteristics of the Dirickson family may be mentioned that in every generation the members of it have been partial to learning, have been peculiarly attached to each other, to home life, and to native land. All these were strong in Doctor Dirickson. In later life he recalled that his companions were always his elders, and that his reading was much in advance of the boys of his age.

He became a general practitioner of medicine, with a partiality for obstetrics and gynecology. His success in his profession was always marked, especially along the lines which he preferred. He was a remarkably temperate man—never drank wines or liquors of any kind,

not even tea or coffee, and never used profanity. He had strong poetic tastes and constantly in his leisure hours threw off verses, which, however, he never preserved or published.

In 1884, then having been for ten years a practicing physician, he first came into connection with public bodies, and in that year was made vice-president of Jefferson College Alumni Association. From 1873 up to the day of his death, a period of thirty-six years, he was constantly connected in an official capacity with the Protestant Episcopal Church as vestryman and warden, serving as senior warden for many years. For twelve years he was Master of his Masonic Lodge, and served for many years as a town councilman. In 1901, he was elected to the General Assembly as a Democrat. In 1902, he was appointed by Governor Smith member of a commission to investigate diseases in horses, and in that same year was elected a member of the Maryland Medical Licensing Board for a four-year term. In 1903, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health, and in the same year was elected vice-president of the Maryland Health Association.

He was always professionally interested in, and identified with, every movement to awaken the public to the need of wise laws for sanitation and the prevention of disease. He acted as Assistant Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service between Cape May and Cape Charles, from the time of its organization until a few years before his death, when he relinquished it on account of accepting other appointments. His interest in scientific agriculture was only second to his interest in the health movement, and his efforts in the improvement of agriculture through the use of his pen and voice before farmer's institutes were of great value to the State. He wrote numerous articles in advocacy of his ideas, both along medical and agricultural lines.

On the 28th of April, 1874, Doctor Dirickson was married to Miss Anna Harriet Louisa Williams. Six children were born to them: Anna Brevard; Cyrus Williams; Levin and Edward Forman (twins); Harriet Elizabeth, and James Brevard Dirickson. All of these are living, except one of the twins, Edward Forman. Mrs. Dirickson is a daughter of Cyrus Leonidas Williams and his wife, Ann Elizabeth Brevard, whose sister married John Dirickson, great-uncle of Doctor E. J. Dirickson; and these were the last of the Brevard family in Maryland—one of the ancient families of our country, members of

which made such reputation in North Carolina and Florida that counties in those States were named in their honor.

Doctor Dirickson was affiliated with the Order of Red Men; Worcester County Medical Society, and the Medical Society of Maryland. A Democrat in his political convictions and affiliations, he reserved to himself the right to independent action when in his judgment it was necessary, and took part in the reform movement during what was called the "Hunt-Lowndes campaign." He found his recreations in camping out, sailing, and a close intercourse with nature.

Doctor Dirickson did not see that he had won any special measure of success in life. In that his friends did not agree with him. If true success consists in usefulness, and most thoughtful men agree that it does, he was an exceedingly successful man, for he was a most useful one.

His suggestion to the youth of the country in taking up the duties of life, was to be prompt and methodical; study to be temperate in all things, and in the doing of whatever duties might come under their hands, to do them with all their might. Such a course would, in his judgment, bring a due reward.

Doctor Dirickson died August 27, 1909.

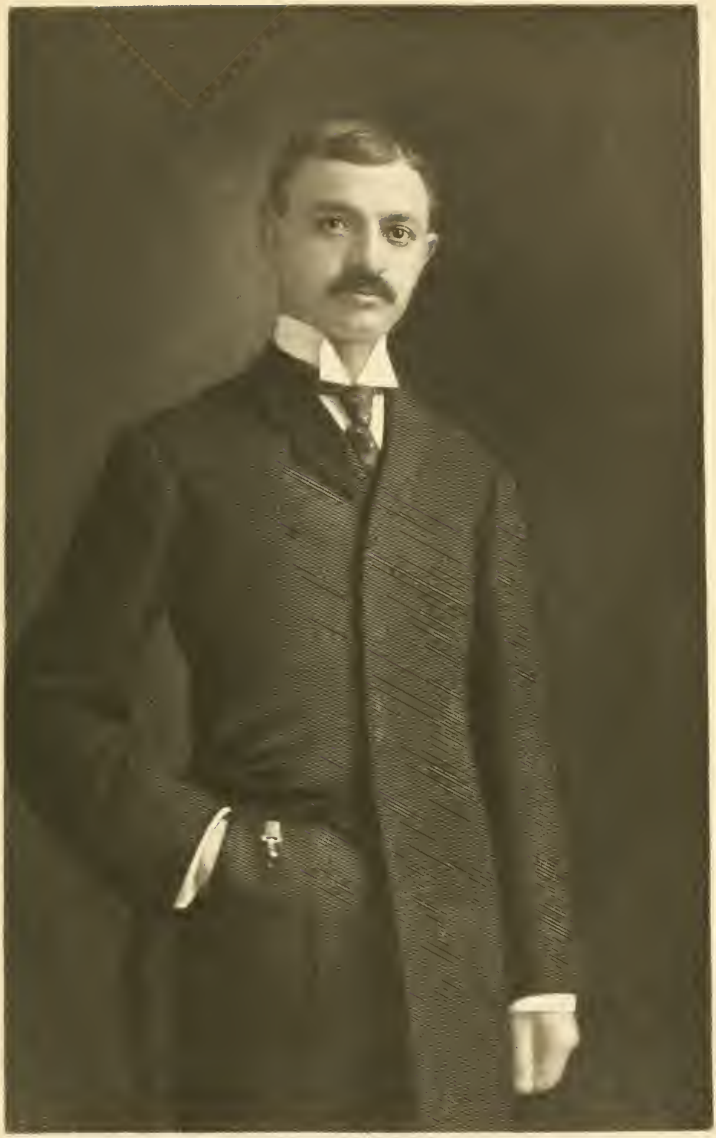
JACOB EPSTEIN

FEW Baltimoreans do as much for the City and keep as much in the background as Mr. Jacob Epstein, founder and practically the proprietor of the Baltimore Bargain House, which is one of the marvels in the commercial life of Baltimore, in fact, of the entire country.

Mr. Epstein was born December, 28 1864. He came to Baltimore from his European home when he was seventeen years old, with very small capital, but with plenty of brains, energy and adaptability. In 1881 he started a wholesale notion business on Barre Street, the dimensions of which were 18 by 30 feet. He gave to this business intense thought and concentration, so that the business grew rapidly, making it necessary to acquire, from time to time, additional buildings. The buildings now occupied by the business are known as 204 to 220 West Baltimore Street; 10-12 North Howard Street, which is used as a clothing factory; 213 to 221 West Fayette Street, which property is owned by Mr. Epstein; the entire block at Scott, Wicomico and Cross Streets, which is also owned by Mr. Epstein; 33-35 Hopkins Place and 109-111 Hopkins Place.

In order to meet the growth of the business, Mr. Epstein has found it necessary, lately, to purchase all the property in the entire block on Baltimore Street, between Howard and Liberty Streets, running back to Garrett Street, (excepting one building) on part of which site he will erect a 12-story, modern building, which will cost about $1,500,000, according to reports in the press. It is estimated that the new building will contain 240,000 square feet of additional space.

The sales of the Baltimore Bargain House were close on to $13,000,000 in 1910. Although the business is done principally through catalogs, many merchants visit the Baltimore market and come direct to the house especially to buy the bulk of their goods. Mr. Epstein ascribes his success mainly to his renowned motto "More goods For Same Money—Same Goods For Less Money." The weekly payroll of the business, so far as Baltimore City is concerned, is exceeded only by that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company,



Jacob Epstein

as nearly 1200 men and women are employed, including 200 bookkeepers, accountants and stenographers.

Mr. Epstein is regarded as an exceptionally able organizer of men, and when asked how he accomplished such remarkable results in business, he said:

"By employing better men and paying better wages than other houses do. These things accomplish the best results."

In speaking further about his success in business, he said:

"There is no secret about the success of the Baltimore Bargain House. When I started, I made up my mind to build a business strictly on honor. Every article must be exactly as represented or the goods could be returned. I have the distinction of being the first wholesaler in America who marked goods in plain figures and then sold them strictly at one price; in fact, I believe I am the only wholesaler to-day who is strictly doing it. If any man in my employ should deviate from this one-price system I would discharge him, no matter how important he might be. I adopted the catalog system instead of drummers through which to sell goods, because it costs me about 2 per cent to sell goods through that means, whereas it costs 7½ to 10 per cent to sell goods through drummers."

The usefulness of the Baltimore Bargain House to the City of Baltimore was increased in the summer of 1909 and 1910 through Mr. Epstein's enterprise in chartering a number of steamers of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company to convey merchants from Florida and Georgia, at his own expense, to visit the wholesale market of Baltimore, without restricting such merchants as to where they should purchase their goods, thus expending considerable money to convince Southern merchants of the natural advantages of Baltimore as a wholesale market.

Mr. Epstein's interests must not be thought to end with the expansion of trade. He has, with the steady advance in commercial lines, become one of Baltimore's most prominent philanthropists. Not only does his heart go out in sympathy, but his hand also offers help to every deserving form of distress. Mr. Epstein's name is always among the first and largest contributors toward every good cause.

While for a number of years Mr. Epstein has given largely to such charities as the Hebrew Children's Sheltering Home, the Hebrew Friendly Inn and Aged Home. and is a large supporter of the Feder-

ated Charities of Baltimore (both Jewish and Gentile), his name is especially identified with the new Jewish Home for Consumptives, located at Reisterstown, which he founded and toward the establishment of the first and main building of which he contributed $40,000. By means of this philanthropy he will figure in the history not only of the State, but also in that of the country as a pioneer in the eradication of the White Plague.

Mr. Epstein does not confine his contributions to Hebrew charities alone. He gave a generous contribution to the fund for the Young Men's Christian Association's new building, he donated a cottage to Eudowood Sanatorium, and contributed a substantial sum for the endowment of the Johns Hopkins University at Homewood. While the public knows him to be a philanthropic man, it does not know that he has secretly helped numbers of young men to go to college and maintained them while there, because he thought they possessed talent which should be developed.

Mr. Epstein is a lover of art. His home contains the rarest and choicest paintings of the most celebrated masters, which add to the refinement and elegance of his residence, and constitutes one of the most valuable collections in Baltimore.

With Mrs. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ray Katz, their son-in-law and daughter, he resides in the beautiful mansion located at the entrance of Druid Hill Park. He also has another daughter, who recently married Mr. Sidney Lansburgh.

Mr. Epstein's appreciation of music was also manifested, when, in order to bring the Metropolitan Opera Company to Baltimore for the Winter of 1909–10, he readily became one of the main guarantors.

Mr. Epstein has never sought public office, but has declined numerous State and municipal offices which were offered. His interest in charitable work, however, prompted him to accept an appointment by the Mayor, some time ago, to the Board of Supervisors of City Charities, also an appointment by Governor Warfield to the Board of Eudowood Sanatorium.

Mr. Epstein is at present a director of the National Howard Bank; a director of the Continental Trust Company; vice-president of the Clothiers' Board of Trade; treasurer of the Federated Jewish Charities; a director of the Jewish Home for Consumptives; a director of the Merchants Hotel Company; a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association; a director of the Baltimore Steam

Packet Company, and is interested in the welfare of several other institutions.

Mr. Epstein's chief recreation, particularly in summer, is travel. He usually goes to Europe annually, where he seldom misses an opportunity to enlarge his collection of art.

While Mr. Epstein does not devote much time to society, he has a large circle of friends in the leading Jewish clubs; is a member of the Phoenix and Suburban Clubs, and is also a thirty-second degree member of the Masonic Fraternity.

Despite his phenomenal success, Mr. Epstein has preserved the simplicity of his character and habits. He is a Republican in politics and usually votes that way, although he has been independent at times. Mr. Epstein is an enthusiastic Baltimorean, tries hard to advance its welfare and is optimistic of its future. Having built up a great business practically without capital at the start, he can, perhaps, be considered one of the most enterprising business men in the history of Baltimore.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL

THE HONORABLE JOHN A. J. CRESWELL was born November 18, 1828, at Port Deposit, Cecil County, Maryland, a thriving town on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, about five miles from its mouth. Before its incorporation in 1824, it was known as Creswell's Ferry. The larger part of the town is built on the estate formerly owned by his grandfather, Colonel John Creswell, and still in possession of the family. His father, John Creswell, the only child of Colonel John Creswell, after representing his native county of Cecil in the House of Delegates of Maryland, in the session of 1828–29, died May 12, 1831, at the early age of twenty-nine, leaving the subject of this sketch, when but a little over two years of age, together with three infant sisters, to the sole care of his mother, Rebecca E. Creswell, formerly Rebecca E. Webb, the eldest daughter of Jonathan and Rachel Webb, of Pine Grove, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The Creswells are of English origin. Robert Creswell is enrolled as one of the subscribers to the Company for Virginia previous to 1620; and from him sprang the branch of the family that sailed up the Chesapeake and settled on the banks of the Susquehanna, where some of their descendants have ever since resided. Robert Creswell, brother of Colonel John Creswell, removed to Augusta, Georgia, in 1795. The children of this Robert were six in number: 1. John, who remained at Augusta; 2. Martha, wife of John Phinizy, a planter near Augusta; 3. Ann, wife of William Sims of Montgomery, Alabama; 4. Jane M., wife of Gassaway B. Lamar, formerly of Augusta, but afterwards of New York City. Mrs. Lamar and six of her children were lost on the ill-fated steamer *Pulaski*, off the coast of North Carolina, June 14, 1838. Charles A. L. Lamar, who alone of her children escaped that deplorable disaster, was killed at Columbus, Georgia, in 1865, while serving with conspicuous gallantry as an officer in the Confederate Army. 5. Samuel, who died without issue; and 6. Mary, wife of General George W. Summers, of Augusta. Rachel Webb (née Rachel Ashe), the mother of Rebecca E. Webb, was the

Very Truly Yours
Jno. J. Creswell

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granddaughter of Doctor Daniel Heinrich Esch, Anglice Ashe, or Ash, of Hachenburg, Germany. He was a member of the Reformed Church, and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1741; but was lost at sea in 1747 while returning to his native land to recover an estate to which he had become entitled in his absence. Through Jonathan Webb, his maternal grandfather, Mr. Creswell is descended in the fifth degree from Richard and Elizabeth Webb, who were prominent and influential leaders in the Society of Friends. The Webbs emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1699, after the return of Elizabeth from a previous visit to America, and settled at Birmingham, Chester County, Pennsylvania, near where the battle of Brandywine was fought, seventy-eight years afterwards. Elizabeth Webb, one of the heroic figures of our early history, was a most intrepid and zealous missionary of her religion. Her enthusiasm and courage were unbounded. In her diary, written in her own strongly-marked chirography, and still preserved, she recounts the details of a voyage she made to America with Mary Rogers as her companion in 1697, "upon truth's service only." Leaving husband and children and all the comforts and delights of home, she embarked at Bristol, November 16, and braved the perils of a winter passage across the Atlantic. More courageous than the Apostles of old, she stood as a pillar of strength amid the storms, and even when the ship was covered with waves and appeared to be sinking, she inspired by her exhortations and example, a renewed fortitude in many who "were in great distress because death seemed to approach near unto them." On February 5, they came to anchor within the Capes of Virginia and a few days thereafter effected a landing. Regardless of the inclemency of the season, she forthwith started upon her appointed mission. Crossing the bay, she traversed the Eastern Shore from Accomac to Cecil, and, proceeding through Delaware into Pennsylvania, made her first halt at Philadelphia. Thence, moving through West and East Jersey, she passed by water successively to New York, Long Island and Newport, where she arrived June 13, 1698. She then visited Boston, Salem, Salisbury, Hampton, Dover, Amesbury, Lynn, and Scituate. Returning to Boston, she held "a heavenly meeting there," which caused her to exclaim, "It is the day of Boston's visitation after her great cruelty to the servants of the Lord." Facing southward, she retraced her steps across Massachusetts, Rhode Island, the intervening Sound, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and

Virginia, and traveled fifty miles into Carolina, "through the wilderness, the swamps and deep water." Having reached the limit of her long and appalling journey, she, at last, reverted to the place of her debarkation. Taking passage in the good ship, *Elizabeth and Mary*, Frederick Johnson, Master, for herself and her friend and companion, Elizabeth Lloyd, a daughter of Thomas Lloyd, who was Deputy-Governor of Pennsylvania under William Penn, they set sail March 20, 1699, from the mouth of the Chesapeake, and May 22, following, landed at Plymouth, "all in good health of body and peace of mind," in thankfulness for which she devoutly wrote, "our souls do bow before the Majesty of the Great God, whose Power and preserving hand we witnessed to be with us upon the mighty waters." In the performance of her arduous duties which her religious fervor imposed upon her, she accepted the Holy Spirit as her infallible guide. When ever It called, she obeyed; whatever It counselled, she executed; wheresoever It led, she followed. Active, vigilant, laboring, exhorting, preaching, praying, never quailing before obstacles or dangers; submitting willingly to the severest privations and sufferings, and confronting death itself unflinchingly, she endeavored to illustrate in herself the precepts of Him whom she acknowledged as the Divine impersonation of her faith and the strong foundation of her hopes. Through cold and heat, wet and dry, beating tempest and burning sunshine, undeterred by the noxious malaria of an unaccustomed climate and the dreadful solitudes of the scarce broken wilderness; at one time sinking by the wayside from exhaustion, at another struggling for life with consuming fever; in jeopardy to-day from the savage Indian, and to-morrow from the no less savage persecution with which bigotry and intolerance pursued the unoffending and unresisting Quaker, she pressed valorously forward, confident that she needed no more potent amulet than the name of Jesus, and that all along her pathway "the mighty Power of God would be made manifest to the honor and exaltation of His great and glorious name." These eighteen months, devoted to the most perilous and self-sacrificing service, are but an illustration of her whole life. Until her death, she was continuously engaged in just such mighty works, without a thought of earthly compensation or reward. Anthony William Boehm, chaplain to Prince George of Denmark, the consort of Queen Anne, counted her among his friends. In writing to her under date of January 2, 1712, he said:

Your letter hath been read with great satisfaction by myself and many of my friends, but I have not been able to recover it yet out of their hands. Some have even desired to transcribe it for their edification, and this is the reason I did not send you presently an answer; though it hath all along been on my mind to express the satisfaction I had at the reading thereof. . . . True love is of an universal and overflowing nature, and not easily shut up by names, notions, peculiar modes, forms, and hedges of men, and if you will be pleased to correspond with me, even after your return from America, I shall always be ready to answer your kindness.

Thomas Chalkley, the celebrated Quaker preacher, in his introduction to her "Treatise on the Revelation of Saint John," wrote of her:

It was my lot once to cross the sea from America to Europe in company with this servant of Jesus, and her conversation and deportment had a tendency to draw people's minds towards God and heavenly things. It was her practice to speak, read and write so that her conversation seemed to us to be in heaven while she was on earth. I have blest the Lord that I was acquainted with her, she being like a mother to me in my tender years; and was not only so to me, but was indeed a mother in the house of Spiritual Israel.

Other women, no more richly endowed with the treasures of intellect and heart, and no more to be admired for the sanctity of their lives and the record of their benefactions, have been preserved in marble and eulogized in song and history as worthy exemplars for succeeding ages. Elizabeth Webb has not thus been canonized. Her simple faith forbids that her name should be emblazoned on tables of stone or monuments of brass, or that her virtues should be sounded in labored inscription or measured epitaph. And yet her fame survives. A grateful tradition has borne her sweet influence down the tide of time. The spirit of love which she invoked, still pervades the abodes of thousands who cherish her precepts while doing her office in stirring their hearts to soothing charities. Her memory, consecrated by her good deeds, has lost nothing of its fragrance, and her descendants, now multiplied through seven generations, may traverse the habitable globe, and visit every shrine and mausoleum erected in honor of the most famous of their race, but they will nowhere find a relic better entitled to their veneration than the sacred dust which for more than a century and a half has peacefully reposed within her unmarked grave.

Mr. Creswell graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in June, 1848, sharing the first honor of his class with Pro-

fessor James W. Marshall, and delivering the valedictory oration on the day of commencement. He was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1850. In politics, he was originally a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for General Scott in 1852. The Know-Nothing Movement having disbanded the Whig Party, Mr. Creswell became a Democrat, and was a Delegate to the Cincinnati Convention which nominated Mr. Buchanan in 1856. At the beginning of the War between the States, he joined the Union Party, and afterwards became a Republican. In 1861, he was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates. In the summer of 1862, he was made Acting Adjutant-General for the State, and had charge of raising the quota of Maryland troops. He was elected in 1863, a Representative from the First District of Maryland to the Thirty-eighth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Commerce and Invalid Pensions. He was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated Mr. Lincoln in 1864. In March, 1865, he was chosen by the Legislature a United States Senator for the unexpired term of the Honorable Thomas H. Hicks, deceased. He served on the Committee on Commerce, Agriculture, Mines and Mining, and as Chairman of the Committee on the Library. He was a Delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention in 1866, and to the Border State Convention held in Baltimore in 1867, also to the National Republican Convention of 1868. His position as an advanced Republican, was clearly defined in his speech on the proposed Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, delivered in the House of Representatives January 5, 1865; in his address on the life and character of his friend and colleague, Henry Winter Davis, delivered by request of the House of Representatives February 22, 1866; and in his speech in favor of manhood suffrage before the Border State Convention, held in Baltimore September 12, 1867. He was appointed Postmaster-General at the beginning of the administration of General Grant in 1869. This important Department of the Government was under his charge for five years and four months. During that period, almost every branch of the service was extended to meet the wants and convenience of the people. From June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1874, the number of post offices in operation was increased from 26,481 to 34,294; the number of money-order post offices, from 1468 to 3404; the number of postal clerks, from 232 to 850; the number of free delivery cities, from

48 to 87; the number of letter carriers, from 1198 to 2049; the number of mail routes, from 8226 to 9761; the aggregate length of all routes from 216,928 miles to 269,097 miles; the aggregate annual transportation, from 84,224,325 miles to 128,627,476 miles; the length of railroad routes, from 36,018 miles to 67,734 miles; the aggregate annual transportation on railroad routes, from 34,886,178 miles to 72,460,545 miles; the number of letters exchanged with foreign countries, from 13,600,000 to 28,579,045; the number of money orders issued, from 831,937 to 4,420,633; the aggregate value of money orders issued, from $16,197,858 to $74,424,854; the number of money orders paid, from 836,940 to 4,416,114; the aggregate value of money orders paid, from $15,976,501 to $74,210,156; the number of mail letters delivered by letter carriers, from 64,349,486 to 177,021,179; the number of local letters delivered by letter carriers, from 14,081,906 to 54,137,401; and the number of letters collected by letter carriers from 63,164,625 to 194,196,749. Notwithstanding the immense increase shown by these comparisons, and large concurrent reductions of postage and money order charges, the cost of ocean transportation, including all subsidies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was $22,492 less than for the year ending June 30, 1868, and the total deficiency of the former year was $1,178,058 less than for the latter. Mr. Creswell always kept within the aggregate of his appropriations. He returned to the Treasury unexpended balances for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, amounting to $4,376,556, and when he retired from office, he left on hand, after charging up all liabilities, a balance of $1,834,067. During his administration of the Post Office Department, many important reforms and improvements in the postal service were introduced and carried into successful operation, among which may be mentioned: 1. A reduction of the cost of ocean mail transportation from eight cents to two cents per single letter rate; and a great acceleration of speed by abandoning the contract system as to ocean transportation, and in lieu thereof awarding the mails, at the reduced rate, to the best and fastest steamers appointed to sail on four days of every week, and then advertising the selections monthly in advance. 2. The readjustment of the mail pay of railroads on an equitable basis. 3. An extensive increase of railroad post office lines and postal clerks. 4. A large increase of letter carriers in cities and free delivery for every city in the country having a population of twenty thousand inhabitants. 5. A thorough revision

of our postal arrangements with foreign countries. 6. The general extension of the money order system within the United States and to foreign countries. 7. A complete codification of the laws relating to the Post Office Department, with a systematic classification of offences against the postal laws. 8. A reform in letting mail contracts, which eventually led to the passage of such legislation against fraudulent bidding as secured fair competition among responsible bidders. 9. The introduction of postal cards at a postage of one cent each, as a means of facilitating business correspondence, and a step towards a general reduction of domestic letter postage. 10. The absolute repeal of the franking privilege.

Mr. Creswell's first efforts to procure a change of the law so as to extirpate fraudulent bidding were commenced in the early part of 1870, and resulted in the act of May 5 of that year. Unfortunately, the vital provisions of the bill, as proposed by him, were stricken out by the Senate, and the objectionable feature of confining the Postmaster-General in making mail contracts to the line of bidders inserted against his protest. That act, proving ineffectual, Mr. Creswell called particular attention again in his report of 1871, pages 30, 31 and 32, to the pernicious practices to which bidders sometimes resorted, and recommended a series of remedies which he afterward embodied and presented in the form of bills. The passage of these measures he urged at the ensuing and subsequent sessions of Congress, notably in 1872 and 1874, but with only partial success. His views were, however, finally adopted, and the essential power of making contracts outside the line of bidders as a last resort was given to the Postmaster-General by the act of August 11, 1876. The Department was thus, after a prolonged contest of six years relieved from the vicious contrivance known as straw bidding, and to Mr. Creswell more than to any other person, is due the credit of devising and securing the adoption of an adequate remedy for that evil. He was also a zealous advocate for the adoption of postal savings depositories and the postal telegraph, and presented in his reports for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, elaborate and exhaustive arguments in favor of both those measures. The sequel has shown that, if his views in relation to postal savings depositories had been adopted, many millions of dollars would have been saved to the mechanics and laborers of the country, and the financial condition of the Government would have been greatly strengthened.

Although desirous of withdrawing from the Cabinet at the end of General Grant's first term, he accepted a reappointment in obedience to the President's desire, and continued in office until June 24, 1874, when he tendered his resignation.

The personal and official relations existing between him and President Grant are apparent from the ensuing correspondence:

MR. CRESWELL'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1874.*

SIR:

After more than five years of continuous service, I am constrained, by a proper regard for my private interests, to resign the office of Postmaster-General, and to request that I may be released from duty as soon as it may be convenient for you to designate my successor.

For the generous confidence and support which you have uniformly extended to me in my efforts to discharge my duty, I shall not attempt to express the full measure of my gratitude. It is sufficient to say that my relations, official and personal, with yourself, and with every one of my colleagues of the cabinet, have always been of the most agreeable and satisfactory character to me.

Rest assured that I shall continue to give to your administration my most cordial support, and that I shall ever deem it an honor to be permitted to subscribe myself, Sincerely and faithfully,

Your friend,

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

To the President.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 24, 1874.*

MY DEAR SIR:

As I expressed to you verbally this morning when you tendered your resignation of the office of Postmaster-General, it is with the deepest regret to me that you should have felt such a course necessary. You are the last of the original members of the Cabinet named by me as I was entering upon my present duties, and it makes me feel as if old associations were being broken up that I had hoped might be continued through my official life.

In separating officially I have but two hopes to express: First, that I may get a successor who will be as faithful and efficient in the performance of the duties of the office you resign; second, a personal friend that I can have the same attachment for.

Your record has been satisfactory to me, and I know it will so prove to the country at large. Yours very truly,

U. S. GRANT.

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, P. M. Gen'l.

The formal transfer of the Department to his successor did not take place until July 6, 1874. On the 22d of the same month, he was appointed Counsel for the United States before the Court of Commissioners of *Alabama* Claims, and continued to act in that capacity until the court expired by limitation of law December 31, 1876.

At the end of his labors, the judges unanimously, and of their own motion, exhibited their appreciation of his services by an order in these words:

> The Court desire to place upon record an expression of their sense of the value of the services of the Honorable John A. J. Creswell in the discharge of his duties as counsel on behalf of the United States. He has exhibited unwearied industry in the investigation of the facts of several cases, great research in the examination of the difficult questions of law often arising, and great ability in presenting to the court his views both of the facts and law. With an earnest zeal to protect the rights of the Government, he has yet been entirely fair and just to claimants. His uniform courtesy and kindness of manner have made his official intercourse with the members of the Court peculiarly agreeable to them. It is, therefore, alike proper and just that this expression of our opinion of his ability, fidelity and integrity should be placed upon the record.

The Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company was overtaken by disaster, and again his services were called upon as one of the commissioners to wind up the concern. His financial ability, like his legal ability, was of a high order, and he served as president of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, D. C., and vice-president of the National Bank of Elkton.

During his administration as Postmaster-General, his Alma Mater, Dickinson College, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1871. At the conclusion of his public services, he returned to his home in Elkton, and from that date (1876) up to his death on December 23, 1891, he was not again in public office. But in 1889, there occurred what was perhaps the most illuminating incident in connection with his life. The Honorable Stanley Matthews, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Bench, had died. President Harrison had the appointment of his successor to make. From one end of the country to the other, there sprung up spontaneously, as it were, an earnest desire for the appointment of Mr. Creswell. Knowing his pronounced views, men of all shades of political

opinion, many of them the most eminent in the United States, from one end of the country to the other, united in petitions to the President for his appointment. It was a testimonial of confidence in the legal ability, the personal integrity, and the impartiality of his judgment that was enough to compensate any man for a lifetime of struggle. These letters, now preserved in a manuscript volume as one of the treasures of Mr. Creswell's family, make about one hundred and sixty-five pages, and do not include them all. The Bar of Maryland was practically unanimous. Former senators; former congressmen; sitting senators and congressmen; judges and lawyers from all over the country; men of every political shade; men eminent in other callings besides the law,—all appealed to the President for his appointment. Amongst these was one from his original law partner, Mr. George Earle, who wrote at the request of the President, a lengthy letter covering his personal knowledge of General Creswell and giving some idea of his public service. This letter from his old partner, written in the plainest and simplest fashion, was in itself a most perfect eulogy.

General Creswell did not live to be an old man—he was but sixty-three at the time of his death. He had been complaining, and his health had not been as good as usual; but his taking off at the end was unexpected. His forty years of arduous labor were crowned with singular success, both in a professional and in a political way. He passed to his rest,—if not full of years, full of honors, and with a great measure of respect from the men who had been his bitterest opponents for twenty-five years; for though he was a partisan, he was a *man*.

Another phase of Mr. Creswell's character is entitled to notice. Gratitude has been defined as a lively sense of favors to come,—and politicians as a rule possess a large measure of that sort of gratitude. Mr. Creswell was the exception to that rule. President Grant had honored him and given him his confidence and his friendship. He thus made a lifetime friend of him; and when the President was out of office and could confer no other favors, he adhered to him tenaciously and was one of that group who made such a strenuous effort to nominate him for President the third time.

Yet one other feature, and perhaps that which was most honorable to him—his private life. Naturally a dignified man, he was yet always courteous; but as his fame increased, instead of having a

demoralizing effect upon his manner, as is the case with some men, he became even more affable and courteous in his demeanor with his fellows, especially to those who were in humble circumstances.

In business he was always just, and often generous; and those who had the closest business relations with him esteemed him most highly. His home life was exemplary. In his morals, he was as clean as a good woman. He was a strict observer of the duties of religion, and a liberal contributor to charitable objects.

Not addicted to club life, yet as one willing to help along anything of a deserving nature he became one of the charter members of the Metropolitan Club.

Taken all in all, Senator Groome characterized him as the greatest man of his generation in his section of the country.

In May, 1857, Mr. Creswell was married to Miss Hannah J. Richardson, the only daughter of the late Joshua and Mary A. (Scott) Richardson of Elkton. Her father was a prominent man in his day, descended from an ancient colonial family. It is a matter of considerable interest in connection with Mr. Creswell and his wife to give somewhat in detail some of their family connections as it will explain in a measure the intense patriotism of Mr. Creswell and his wife, who was always his cordial coöperator in all of his efforts, and who in the long years which have elapsed since his death has kept his memory green. General Creswell was also survived by one sister, Mrs. Sidney A. Hilliard, of Washington, D. C.

Mention has been made of the Webbs. Jonathan Webb, his maternal grandfather, was the fifth in descent from Richard and Elizabeth Webb, the immigrants. Jonathan Webb's father, James Webb, had a brother. William, who was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1723 to 1736. In 1747, James Webb himself was elected a member of that body and served until 1775, a period of twenty-eight years. Among the many important committees on which James Webb served was the Committee of Correspondence with the other Colonies, appointed by the Provincial Congress which met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774.

The Richardson family of which Mrs. Creswell is a member, dates back to 1634 in Virginia, and Mrs. Creswell is seventh in descent from Robert and Susanna Richardson, who first settled in Maryland, and whose title to two thousand acres in Somerset County was confirmed by Charles Calvert in 1668. Robert Richardson

removed to Anne Arundel County in 1688. His eldest son, William, represented Anne Arundel in the Lower House of the General Assembly from 1676 to 1683. During that period, he served upon the Committee of Security and Defense of the Provinces; also upon the Committee of Laws and the Committee on the Preservation of the Records. Warfield in his History of Anne Arundel County says that "the Richardsons were men of means and education and held important positions." William Richardson married Elizabeth Talbot, who was the widow of Richard Talbot and daughter of Major Richardson and Sophia Ewen. She brought to him "Talbot's Ridge," adjoining "His Lordship's Manor," surveyed 1662. William Richardson died in 1697. His wife above referred to was a Ewen. This family was founded by Major Richard Ewen, who came over in 1649, bringing his wife Sophia, his five children, and a number of servants. He was given a grant of one thousand acres of land in 1650; and from 1654 to 1657 served as one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for regulating the affairs in Maryland. He was Speaker of the General Assembly in 1657; member of the Provincial Court, and represented Anne Arundel County in the House of Burgesses in 1659–60. On July 12, 1658, he was commissioned a major of the Colonial forces. His widow, Mrs. Sophia Ewen, married secondly Colonel William Burgess, and had a daughter, Susanna, who married Colonel Nicholas Sewell, and was the grandmother of Elizabeth Brooke, who was the mother of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Mrs. Creswell is sixth in direct line from Thomas and Alice Smith of Calvert, Maryland. Mrs. Alice Smith in her will dated 1698, mentions her grandchild, Elizabeth Chew, wife of Benjamin Chew. The only son of Elizabeth and Benjamin Chew was Doctor Samuel Chew of Maidstone, who became Chief Justice of Delaware; and his son, Benjamin Chew, became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. Harriet Chew, daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew of Pennsylvania, married Charles Carroll, the only son of the famous old Signer, and presided with great elegance and dignity over "Homewood," the seat of her husband. Another daughter, Margaret Oswald Chew, married in 1787 the famous Revolutionary soldier, Colonel John Eager Howard. Yet another famous name crops up in Mrs. Creswell's ancestral line. Among the many descendants of the Smiths of Calvert, Ewens and Richardsons, are the Mercers. Mrs. Sophie Mercer was the wife of Colonel John Francis Mercer of the Revolutionary Army. She was

descended from Thomas Sprigg and his wife, Elizabeth Galloway. Elizabeth Galloway was a daughter of Richard Galloway, Junior, and Sophia Richardson, daughter of William and Margaret (Smith) Richardson. She was born on December 16, 1721, and married on December 14, 1737, the fourth Thomas Sprigg. They had a son, Richard Sprigg, born in December, 1739. This Richard Sprigg, whose home was at "Cedar Park," on West River, married in 1765, Margaret Caile, daughter of John Caile, an Englishman born, and his wife, Rebecca Ennalls. Richard Sprigg's daughter, Sophia, married in 1785 Colonel John Francis Mercer of the Revolutionary Army, and inherited "Cedar Park" about 1799. Neither General nor Mrs. Creswell ever overrated or had any excessive pride of ancestry; but like all intelligent people had a reasonable pride in excellent ancestry—for, as Edmund Burke profoundly remarked: "A man who is not proud of his ancestry will never leave after him anything for which his posterity may be proud of him."

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